The Chicago Tribune.

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Wednesday Morning, August 28, 1872.

The Democrats of the Fourth Missouri District have nominated R. A. Hatcher for Congress.

A saloon-keeper in Washington was yesterday fined one hundred dollars and had his license revoked, for refusing to sell liquor to a colored man.

The Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, United States Senator from Nebraska, will speak at Mendota, Ill., on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, on the political issues of the day.

Captain Hall's Arctic expedition has been heard from via Copenhagen. The health of all on board the Polaris is reported good. The North Pole had not been sighted.

Rev. James Roosevelt Bailey, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, has received from the Pope the appointment as Archbishop of Baltimore, to succeed the late Archbishop Spalding.

American Consul Teel, resident at Port-au-Prince, has been arrested by the Haytien authorities on a charge of having counterfeited the currency of that Republic. His release being demanded by Minister Bassette, was peremptorily refused.

The Water Commissioners of Albany have been impeached, and will be tried upon the charge of having negligently and wilfully permitted the source from which the city is supplied with water to become the receptacle of filth from the cattle-yards, hog-pens, and private dwellings.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the announcement was made that during the past fifteen weeks we have had in Chicago the highest mean average temperature ever recorded here in any previous summer for the same period of time. The average during these fifteen weeks was 73 1-4, and that for the last week was 75.

The original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, which has been on exhibition at the Patent Office in Washington for many years, is fast fading out, the signatures having become almost entirely effaced. Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces is also in the sere and yellow leaf, the writing being almost illegible.

The South Carolina Democratic State Committee has decided against the nomination of a State ticket in the pending campaign. They call upon the carpet-baggers to fulfil their oft-repeated pledges of reform, and advise Democrats to effect a thorough organization in every county for local purposes.

The Colored Liberal Executive Committee of Indiana have issued a call to all colored men of the country friendly to the Liberal cause to meet in National Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 11th day of September. All communications should be addressed to William H. Chambers, Liberal Committee Rooms, 72 1-2 West Washington street, Indianapolis.

Definite returns from the West Virginia election begin to come in. It is now thought that the new Constitution has carried by a small majority. Thirty-five of the most populous counties give Jacobs, Liberal, a majority of 4,800. It is thought that the returns from the remaining counties will somewhat reduce these figures, but that the result will remain unchanged. The proposition in the Constitution to disqualify colored men from holding office has met with little favor, only 180 votes being given for it in Ohio County, of which Wheeling is the chief city.

Generals Burnside and Butler and Senator Harlan addressed a mass convention of ex-soldiers at Portland, Maine, yesterday. The first named speaker, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (an organization that, according to its constitution, eschews politics), remarked, incidentally, that he claimed the privilege of joining the fortunes of any political party, and thereupon announced his determination to support President Grant and his Personal Government. General Butler also explained to the meeting why soldiers who served under Grant were expected to give him their votes, that he may continue at the head of the Government four years longer.

General Banks delivered his first speech of the campaign at Lynn, Massachusetts, last evening. The General said that the party in power having refused to recognize the people, of the South as a part of the American people it has brought destruction upon itself, and the power of the Government will pass into the hands of men who are organized in the general concurrence of all other parties and leaders on the Constitution, as it stands amended before the people. The people of all parties and all sections are wise enough to recognize the errors of the past, and have come together with the purpose of removing those errors and wiping out the consequences to themselves and the country.

The latest and certainly the most original reportorial dodge to gain information where the facts sought for had been inaccessible, is that adopted by a New York *Tribune* reporter who desired to learn something about the internal workings of the Bloomington Insane Asylum, the management whereof has been the subject of severe criticism of late. The persevering news-gatherer, Chambers by name, obtained the certificate of three respectable physicians of New York City to the effect that he had become insane, and, armed with this document, our hero, in charge of an utter stranger named Townsend, applies and is admitted to the Asylum as *non compos mentis*. Notwithstanding the fact that the officers of that Asylum have declared repeatedly that it would be impossible for a person of sane mind to gain admission to that institution as a patient, he remains, and is treated for lunacy for two weeks, during which time he is slyly "takin' notes and faith he'll prent 'em." At the end of the period above mentioned, the *Tribune* authorities, thinking information enough had been gained, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to secure his release. Thereupon the managers of the Asylum, fearing a thorough investigation would result if this proceeding were allowed to take its own course, posted off to the *Tribune* office, and induced them to sign papers for the discharge of Chambers, when our sham lunatic was set at liberty. Mr. Chambers will soon publish to the world some curious revelations, and his title thereto will be: "Voluntary Lunacy; or, Two Weeks in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum."

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $15.00 cash and seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 8 1-2c for winter, and 8 1-4c for summer. Meats were quiet, but firm, at 4 7-8a7c for shoulders, and 9 1-4a9 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at 89 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, but easier, at 12c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat was moderately active, and advanced 4c, closing at $1.17 1-2 cash, and $1.17 seller September. Corn was less active, but steady, closing at 38a38 3-8c cash, and 38 3-4c seller September. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 27 1-2c cash, and 26a26 1-8c seller September. Rye was in good demand, and 1c higher, closing at 55c. Barley was 1-2a1c higher, closing at 64 1-2c for new No. 2, cash or seller September. Hogs met with an active demand, and as receipts were light higher prices prevailed. Sales were effected at $4.50a5.00. The cattle and sheep markets were fairly active and were firmer, the former commanding a strong 1-8c advance. The following are the totals of grain in store in this city: 1,497,565 bu wheat, 3,198,209 bu corn, 738,293 bu oats, 123,919 bu rye, 142,872 bu barley.

Geo. W. Martin, incarcerated in the Ripley, Tennessee, jail, for murdering his wife, was taken out, Sunday night, by a party of masked men and shot to death.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meeting at Twelfth Street Turner Hall Last Night

Speeches by Hon. J. D. Caton, Hon. William M. Springer, and General O'Neill.

National Mass Convention of Colored Liberals Called to Meet at Indianapolis.

Judge Eustace at Kewanee, Illinois.

The Liberal Campaign in Indiana.

Hon. George W. Julian at South Bend.

General Banks at Lynn, Mass.

Miscellaneous Political News from Everywhere.

A great meeting of the citizens of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, was held yesterday evening in the West Side Turner Hall, on Twelfth street, near Halsted, and was addressed by the Hon. J. D. Caton, who heads the Electoral ticket for Greeley and Brown in this State.

The meeting was called to order by John Comiskey, who said that he introduced to them a gentleman who had been Chief Justice for many years, and whose opinions on the political questions of the day would interest them, and convert those not yet convinced.

JUDGE CATON.

Judge Caton then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF HON J. D. CATON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Among the most estimable privileges and important rights of American citizens is that of assembling together to consult with one another upon those things which concern the public welfare, to review the actions of those to whom we have delegated the right to rule over us, and to determine upon measures, upon the adoption or rejection of which we may deem the best interests of our common country may depend. From the very nature of things, these measures cannot be always the same. They of necessity must change with changing circumstances, so that new questions must be constantly arising in Government affairs which require the serious consideration and deliberate determination of the people, whence alone emanates the power to act upon them, and who alone can properly exercise the right to say whether they shall be adopted or rejected. Thus it is, and so must it ever be, that those who disagree upon the questions of the past, may be in harmony upon the questions of the present. If you and I may have disagreed upon the proper mode of enforcing those provisions of the Constitution relating to slavery, or, more recently, upon the propriety of extending the suffrage to the freedmen, before, by enlightenment and education, they had become endowed with those mental qualifications which many suppose important, if not indispensable, to entitle them to take an understanding part in the Government of the country, it by no means follows that we must disagree upon the question whether sound policy requires that amnesty should be extended to those who have forfeited their rights by a wicked rebellion against the Government, so that they, too, may take part in the administration of public affairs, and do what they may to condone their offence by doing what they can in the cause of good Government, or whether the Civil Service should be so conducted as to secure the appointment to office for integrity and capacity alone—or because ulterior purposes are to be subserved regardless of the public weal. Hence it is that those who were antagonistic yesterday, are found acting together to-day, and those who have been in harmony heretofore are in disagreement now.

ONE MAN POWER—ITS DANGERS.

No doubt, in a Government like ours, there are certain great principles which no circumstances can change, and which no events can blot out, but which must be ever present, requiring the constant consideration of the voter, but generally upon these questions there is no wide disagreement in the abstract, while there may be wide differences of views as to certain questions which may bear upon such measures. As for instance, we all profess to agree that our republican form of Government should be ever maintained, while we may disagree as to the tendency of measures which, I may believe, must directly tend to the overthrow of this cherished form of Government, which you profess to love and revere as much as I do; while you may think they may be safely tolerated just for this once, without disturbing the foundations upon which our free institutions rest. You may think, though I trust but few of you will so think after mature reflection, that there is no substantial danger in placing one or even half a dozen States, yes or all—even all—the reins of life and death in the hands of one man, armed with all the military and naval power of the Government, while I may think that the measure is of the most dangerous tendency, and that although in the present instance it may not establish a despotism in place of our republic; but that its tendency is to do so all history shows, and he who desires to gather or to retain in his own hands such ample powers, no matter how confident he may be in the purity of his purposes, or how resolved he may be not to abuse them, must be ignorant of the manner in which history tells us all other republics have been overthrown and despotism reared upon their ruins, or else he must shut his eyes to the light of the past and the strong probabilities of the future. I say to you with the deepest convictions of its truth, that he who would seek the powers of a despot, even in the profoundest sincerity of his own honest purposes, should never be trusted by a people zealous of their own liberties. Such is the frailty of human nature,—so seductive is the possession of absolute power, that the most honest and virtuous should distrust himself when offered such powers. *Lead us not into temptation* should ever be the prayer of those who desire to remain good.

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES US.

But even admitting that in the present instance such powers might not be abused, but used only for good, and to promote the ends which formed the specious pretence for conferring them—still the pernicious example would result in scarcely less danger to the republic than as if they had been placed in the hands of an Alexander or a Cæsar, and an attempt had been made by their exercise to overthrow our institutions and subvert our liberties. If a happy result had followed the conferring of such powers in the instance which has so lately occurred, at the contemplation of which posterity will shudder, it would unhappily be cited by the next ambitious tyrant who may aspire to perpetuate his power by the exercise of unlawful means. None but men of personal popularity, and generally secured by great military achievements, have ever succeeded in establishing a despotism upon the ruins of free Government. By reason of the blind confidence reposed in them, the people have been persuaded to voluntarily place in their hands the power to bind them hand and foot, under one pretence or another, that the public good or the ends of justice required it, and, when thus armed with the necessary power, they have daringly used it to work out their own ambitious purposes, and the purposes of still more wicked minions who surrounded them. If our own institutions are ever overthrown, it will be done by such means as these, which stand out so prominently on so many pages of history, and which should serve as shining lights to warn us of the dangers which must constantly beset us.

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

I have been led to these remarks by the remembrance of the law passed by the late Republican Congress, conferring upon the President unlimited powers to declare any portion of the Republic in insurrection, and then to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in such districts during the pleasure of the Executive. This is the very essence of despotic power. The Czar of Russia can possess no more unrestrained power over the meanest of his subjects than the President is thus authorized to exercise over you and me and all our fellow-citizens. If we have not personally felt the weight of his mighty hand, upheld by this most dangerous law, others have, and thousands of them as innocent of offence as we are. If circumstances rendered it impolitic to make us feel his frowns, the wound inflicted upon liberty itself was not less dangerous when other victims were found whose cries were not likely to raise a dangerous clamor. We, who are far removed from the theatre where this dangerous power has been exercised, do not readily bring the case home to ourselves, and fully appreciate the danger which menaces us all by this pernicious example so long as we feel well assured that personally we are in no immediate danger. The cry of the oppressed, when it is afar off, strikes upon dull ears, and it is only when we calculate the chances, deliberately consider the facts, and fully comprehend that a blow has been actually struck, the effects of which must in the end reach us as well as the immediate victim, that we begin to bestir ourselves to ward off the danger. Go into the Southern States as I have done, visit the districts where this arbitrary power has been exercised, observe the workings of the law by which every person obnoxious to those selfish creatures who claim to be the exclusive friends of the Administration; those

CARPET-BAGGERS, FESTERING WITH CORRUPTION,

till their stench loads the very atmosphere with their disgusting, sickening odors, may be torn from his family and thrown into a dungeon with no tribunal to which he can appeal to show his innocence. You all know that the office of the writ of *habeas corpus* is to compel every one who has a prisoner in charge, whether he be a civil or a military officer, to bring the prisoner before some civil tribunal, and show for what offence he is arrested, and by what authority he is detained; and unless it appears that he has been guilty of some offence, he is set at liberty, whether the person commanding the arrest be a Magistrate, a Judge, a General, a Governor, or a President. And it is only by virtue of this writ of *habeas corpus* that any one holding another in custody can be compelled to account to any one for his arrest, or tell why he detains him. Without this writ the jails may be filled with innocence, the cellars of private houses may be made dungeons, where the victims of private hate must sigh their complaints in vain to the damp walls which surround them, or the vermin which infest them. Thus you see how this writ has been called the bulwark of English liberty, and certainly it should be considered no less

THE SAFEGUARD OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.

There is no man here, there is no man in this broad land, unless he be so ignorant of our institutions and our laws, as to require enlightenment before he is qualified to take a part in the government of the country, who will deny that, without this writ of *habeas corpus*, the strong arm of power may beat down and trample under foot the weaker defences of right. Its absence is necessarily a despotism in the hands of him who may suppress it. [Cheers.] It is a badge of a worse slavery than ever oppressed the colored race, for the humblest slave could at any time avail himself of this high prerogative writ, and show if he could that, by the laws of the land, he was entitled to his liberty. I say prerogative writ, for it is a right peculiar to those who live in a land of freedom and of laws. Now we see why it was that our forefathers, those great and good men who laid the foundation of our Government so deep and so broad, provided with such zealous care, that no citizen should ever be deprived of this writ, except in cases of extreme danger, when there was actual cause to fear that the Government itself was in danger of being overthrown by traitors aiding the public enemy, of whose guilt there was, or could be, no moral doubt, but to establish which there would not be sufficient legal proof at hand. Hence, did the Constitution provide this: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." [Applause.] In no other possible case can even Congress deprive the humblest citizens of the right of this great writ. [Cheers.] It must be actual rebellion, or invasion by a foreign enemy. No riot, disturbance, or even insurrection, unless it aims to subvert the Government itself, when it amounts to a *rebellion*, can authorize any department of our Government to suspend the right of this writ. Criminals might trample upon the laws never so ruthlessly, and even set at defiance the civil tribunals, but unless their purposes should be to overturn the Government and substitute another in its place, which alone would constitute a rebellion, still they must be entitled to this writ. Rebellion means an absolute renunciation of all subjection to the existing Government. Nothing short of this the wise founders of our Government declared should ever deprive any citizen of the privileges of this writ.

THE MILITARY SUBORDINATE TO CIVIL POWER.

Another provision of the Constitution has anticipated insurrections, mutinies and riots, and all lesser resistance to the laws, and amply provided for their suppression, leaving the writ of *habeas corpus* in full force. The Fourth Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution provides that the United States shall protect each State, on the application of the Legislature or the Governor (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence. Even in case of excessive violence which sets at defiance the laws and civil tribunals, the Constitution allows of no interference by the National authorities, except at the call of the State authorities, and even then all must be subordinate to the civil tribunals. The civil power of the Government must always be supreme, except in cases where the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, for that is the right arm of the civil tribunal, by which it subjects to its control all other powers in the State, and by which it protects the citizen against violence and oppression. [Applause.] It is a fundamental principle of all free Government that the military power shall be subordinate to the civil authorities; and this, under our form of Government, can never be departed from except in those extreme emergencies when the Government itself is endangered by actual rebellion or invasion by a foreign enemy, when a real despotism is established for a time being, by allowing the military commander to arrest whom he pleases, and detain him as long as he pleases, without being obliged to assign any reason for his acts, as he may do when the privilege of the great writ is suspended.

TRUMPED-UP ACCUSATIONS.

To trump up imaginary causes for the suspension of this writ, to deprive the citizen of its protection, on a mere pretence of necessity, and in cases not provided for by the Constitution itself, is treasonable against our Government and freedom itself [great applause]; the more dangerous because it is less calculated to awaken immediate alarm than open rebellion, which makes the danger at once palpable to the comprehension of every one. Under the influence of partisanship, we are too apt to close our eyes to the more insidious dangers lurking under measures calculated to promote those partisan ends which we favor, while we would become alarmed and shocked at the open violence of rebellion which declares a purpose to revolutionize the Government. What machinery would it be possible to contrive more potent in the hands of a partisan leader than that which enables him to exercise despotic power? The right to the franchise is but a mockery when it can only be exercised under the fear of an arbitrary arrest. It requires more than heroism to vote against the tyrant,—the clangor of whose shackles is ringing in your ears. Such arbitrary powers may be exercised with various degrees of severity, and under the dictates of prudence will never be pushed beyond the necessity of the emergency, and then will be covered up under simulated excuses which shall blind the eyes of the people, as far as possible, to the real purposes sought to be accomplished. No man will ever be incarcerated for the avowed cause that he voted against Mr. Grant, or some carpet-bagger, whose success was supposed to be of interest to Mr. Grant, for power uncontrolled by law will never want for a false witness, who will not hesitate to charge an Apostle himself with the most atrocious crimes, to give color to the arbitrary proceedings, being assured that the searching inquiry of the civil tribunals shall not expose the falsehood.

HOW TYRANTS BECOME SUCH.

He who desires the possession of such powers is not a fit ruler over a free people. He who asks to be clothed with such authority—in a time of profound peace, when the Government is not threatened by treason, when the Constitution declares that no such arbitrary power shall be placed in his hands, forgets the obligations he owes to his country, and is betrayed by his own ambition to show to the world that he, above all others, is the last to be trusted with such powers. We should distrust integrity itself when, in its overweening confidence and in its self-sufficiency, it believes that it may be the repository of arbitrary powers without endangering public liberty. Few tyrants have ever lived who did not persuade themselves that what they did was to promote the public good. We persuade ourselves without an effort that that which is for our own interest is also for the public interest. I do believe—yes—I will do Mr. Grant the justice to say that I have no doubt he thinks that the best interests of these United States require that he should be elected; and that hence it is for the public good that he should be clothed with the necessary powers to accomplish that desirable end, although a large majority of the people, unawed by power, might think otherwise. That the people should clothe any man, however good or virtuous they may think him, to coerce them, or any portion of them, to his support and to perpetuate his power, is the strongest possible evidence that they have lost that watchful, zealous vigilance which was so marked a characteristic of those who founded the Republic, and that their Representatives in Congress, should, in their name, dare to confer such alarming powers upon a President desirous of perpetuating his rule, is a sure indication that they believe that the people are sleeping, and that while they sleep they can be shorn of their strength by those falsely professing to love them. Twice has Mr. Grant asked for

THESE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS,

and twice has his friends, by the most strenuous efforts, sought to confer them upon him, once with a most lamentable success. The last time he sought them was at the close of the last session of Congress, and on the eve of the approaching election, in which he is candidate for the same position he now holds. But little reflection is required to tell us why these potent powers were particularly desired at this juncture. With them, coercion could be applied to an unlimited extent, and success rendered almost certain. Thanks to the patriotism of a portion of the Republican party, Butler and his unscrupulous associates were defeated in their mad attempt [cheers], and they were left to fight the coming battle on more equal terms. If shorn somewhat of the despotic powers which were vested in the President up to the close of the last session of Congress, and which were so shamefully abused by him, to perpetuate partisan rule, and to uphold the hands of the carpet-baggers who have so unblushingly, in the face of the scandalized world, stolen from the Southern States $200,000,000, and so impoverished them that real estate has become a burden from the mortgages placed upon it by these public thieves; still the President and those who run him and use him for their own unhallowed purposes, possess advantages in their fight against the people which, but for the patriotic ardor which is manifesting itself with renewed and increased zeal every day, would leave little hope that the time had come when acknowledged integrity in the people's interest could triumph over unheard of corruption, and the Government of our fathers restored to its pristine purity. The organization of a great party which has had control through the most perilous times ever witnessed by the country since the close of the Revolutionary war, and out of which, thanks to the united and gigantic efforts of a patriotic people, is of itself a power which, with equal merit, would decide the contest. But it is not the advantage of party organization alone with which we have to contend, but an army of officers who are directly interested in perpetuating this Administration, for on it their continuance in office depends; but, more than this, we have reason to believe that the public money is actually devoted to electioneering purposes; that your money and mine is taken to corrupt the franchise, and buy votes to perpetuate the power of our present rulers. These are hard words to say of a man in whom we once had confidence, who has done the country great service when in command of its armies, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude which we would wish never to forget.

GRANT'S SURROUNDINGS.

But it is not of General Grant that I say these things so much as the miserable crew that surrounds him. I do believe, as I have ever believed, that when he was elected President he intended to live a sober and an exemplary life, and to administer the Government upon right principles according to his own standard, which standard, however, was necessarily formed in the camp of the warrior, rather than in the closet of the statesman. We might well expect that he who had exercised the great powers of a General-in-Chief over an army of a million of men would have elevated views of the powers which should be vested in the hands of a President of the United States, who is supreme commander of both the army and navy, besides the great civil functions reposed in him. Coming from his high military command, the greatest ever conferred upon any General on this continent, and in which he had won great renown as a warrior, where he could say to this one go, and he went without even a mental question, and to another come, and he came in submissive obedience, it would be strange indeed if he had entered upon the discharge of his duties with the subdued notions of strict subordination to the restraints which the wisdom of the fathers saw fit to surround those to whom the public interest might be entrusted, which we should have expected from a statesman untainted by the long exercise of the almost arbitrary powers given to a General-in-Chief. Notions which would have shocked a Jefferson or a Madison would have appeared tame and almost imbecile to a Grant. Nor should we censure him too severely for this. He was compelled to it from the training which he had received. We are all creatures of circumstances. Our notions of propriety, of justice, of good government, are all the result of our education. The son of William the Silent, who was abducted and brought up by Philip the Second, was taught to despise the best and noblest of fathers, and to respect and even revere one of the worst tyrants that ever disgraced the human form. Hence, I say, we should not too severely censure General Grant if he commenced his Administration with very exalted notions of both his power and his capacity. His first official acts showed his confidence in his own political capacity, and a determination to administer the Government himself and independent of the politicians. This was a most commendable resolution no doubt, had he been as able a politician as he believed himself to be. Let us assume that he selected his Cabinet, not because of the liberal presents which they had made him, but because he believed that each was eminently fitted for the place assigned him, certain it is that it was without the advice of the political leaders of the party which had elected him. So was it manifest that he proposed to be the first in the Government, in fact as well as in name. In less than a single year even, he himself became convinced that he lacked the ability to accomplish that which he had undertaken. He saw he must soon break down and become a total failure, unless he should throw himself into the hands of the politicians whom he had at first treated so cavalierly. When thus brought to appreciate his own weakness—his utter inability to run the Government himself—and that he must call to his aid the politicians, he found the political leaders of the party which had elected him were divided into two classes, into the hands of one of which he must place himself. And then it was that he made the greatest mistake of his whole life. On one side he saw Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Farnsworth [great cheering], and men like them—men of great political experience and the most unspotted integrity, whose ability was unsurpassed and whose patriotism was known and acknowledged of all men; and on the other hand were Ben Butler [hisses], whose despicable character he fully appreciated; Simon Cameron [groans], whom he knew Mr. Lincoln [cheers] had relieved of the War Department when its administration had become so tainted as to become a public scandal; Morton, whose shameless debaucheries had rendered him a physical imbecile, and whose moral attributes were equally contaminated; Chandler, whose besotted intemperance had become a by-word among the boys of the streets, both at the Capitol and at his own home in Michigan, and others like them. Between these two classes of public men Mr. Grant felt compelled to make a choice. What a misfortune to him! What a misfortune to the country that he chose the latter instead of the former! Instead of seeking the advice of men of unquestioned ability and of unspotted integrity, men who would not have abused his confidence or sought to make gain of their influence over him, he chose to place himself under the control and practically surrender the reins of government into the hands of the

CORRUPTEST, MOST LICENTIOUS, AND THE WICKEDEST

cabal of politicians who ever controlled an Administration in this or any other country. No man of average intelligence and information can be found who does not know that these men do actually run this Government under General Grant, and the man who does not know their characters as I have stated them, is ignorant of the public events of the last twelve years and more, and of that which is known in private circles wherever these men have been recognized. Their friends may say that the private characters of public men are not to be exposed in political discussions. Is it true that I may not remind you of the festering corruption of a Butler? of the reeking debaucheries of a Morton, who, to gratify lusts, will resort to corrupt practices, no less than he who is stimulated by avarice; or may not I speak of the intemperance of a Chandler, whose habits of life have destroyed all appreciation of moral integrity. If the question were whether they should be merely Senators and Representatives, I might be silent; but when the question is whether they shall be, in fact, the next President of these United States—whether they shall rule and reign over us in the name of Grant, making him the figure-head of the Administration, while they exercise the actual power, but without the responsibility, then I feel that I have a right to remind you of their antecedents and of the danger to the Republic which would be incurred by continuing power in their hands. I tell you, my countrymen, it is not a question whether you will continue General Grant in power, but whether you will continue these men in the control for the next four years; and if for four years, they are not so smart as I think they are, if they do not so arrange it as to perpetuate their power indefinitely. In a former part of these remarks I have pointed out to you the danger of investing General Grant with absolute powers; how much greater the danger, when we know that these powers are to be exercised not in his discretion, but as a Butler, or a Cameron may dictate. If they failed in their last attempt to grasp these powers through the President for the purpose of forcing this election to their purposes, who shall say that with the Treasury for their corruption fund, backed by the enormous patronage of the Government, they will not within the next four years be able to fix our destinies by permanently grasping those absolute powers, which they have only been able to enjoy temporarily. In palpable violation of the Constitution, when there was no rebellion, and no invasion, they did pass a law authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus*, whenever and wherever he pleased, for he was made the sole judge of the emergency, which, as I have already shown you, is the very essence of absolute power over the lives, the liberties, and the fortunes of the citizens, and, as I have now reminded you, that was but a mode of grasping it into their own hands. For myself I must say to you, in all earnestness, that when I contemplate these things which lift themselves up constantly before me, I feel

ALARMED FOR THE FREEDOM OF MY COUNTRY,

especially when I remember how great a corruption has crept into political life within the last twenty-five years; how low a standard of integrity even honest men have come to tolerate, because it has become so common; how little sensibility is awakened when disclosures of venality in official life are made, because they are so frequent. Human nature is so constituted that it becomes calloused to a constant danger, and this is true of the common murderer, or burglar, or thief, as well as of the community which he infests. So it is of the public thief in official position, and of the public which he robs. Thirty years ago, if a public officer was subject to the remotest suspicion of using his official position to put money in his pocket, he was denounced alike by friend and foe. He was banished from respectable society; he was avoided as a loathsome thing liable to scatter an infectious disease, and he must banish himself to some remote corner of the earth where his crime and his disgrace would not follow him. Let me ask the old men among you, who were familiar with public life and public men at the time of which I speak, and they will bear me witness that I tell you of things as they were. How sad the change! Then the same evidence of corruption, which now but causes a shrug of the shoulders at the most, and is no more heeded because it is common, would have been the theme of excited conversation on every street corner, and he who would have raised a party cry and invoked party friends for protection, would have been spurned by his party associates and expelled from their ranks. I again appeal to the old men here to say if I do not tell the truth. I again appeal to those same old men to look about them and see how much this moral standard has been lowered; nay, I ask them to look within themselves and see if, while drifting down the current of time, they have not become insensibly affected by the tide of events so common, and have not come to look upon these things with less of repugnance than they once did, and are less offended when asked to associate with, or even support, men whom they believe in their hearts to have held and still seek offices for mercenary purposes, than in former times when such occurrences were more rare? Let me appeal to the young men here,—those to whose care the destinies of the country must soon be committed,—those who must soon take the place of those who now elect and are elected to public office, and beseech them to again elevate the standard of public morals to that plane of integrity which was absolutely commanded in the days of the fathers. You, my young friends, can do more than we, who must soon cease to help you in this public task, can hope to do, to shape public opinion so as to imperatively demand honesty and purity in the administration of public affairs; and you have more interest than we have in establishing an elevated moral tone and purity in official life, for you have a longer future before you, and are to enjoy or suffer the Government when we are gone. Let

THIS PERIOD OF PUBLIC CORRUPTION,

which we all agree has been greatly stimulated, if not actually born, of the late calamitous war, be looked upon by posterity as only a parenthesis, or at most an episode in our country's history. Through your efforts let the standard of purity and honesty rise higher and shine brighter than ever before. So shall you feel that you have done your whole duty to your country, and your posterity shall bless you for it. [Applause.] The time has now come when we should awake from our lethargy, which has gradually stolen upon us till our eyes have become dim to the reality of the danger, and till we are prone to overlook the most alarming practices in the public services. To me it is passing strange that the seniors who can so well remember those days of purity and integrity, when the present state of things would have excited a wild indignation from palace and cottage, from one end of the land to the other, when an effort to cover peculations by party cries, would have been regarded as an insult to the honest voter, now hesitate to throw off the party shackles and come forward and lend their honest efforts to purify the public service, and revive the practices which they can so well remember. The time was when public integrity was so universal that neither party charged the other with tolerating corruption in any of its members. Then it was that party struggles involved political measures, each conceding that, if their adversaries succeeded, they would administer the Government honestly, while they carried out the measures to promote which they had been elected. What man who hears me now can truthfully say that such is the case at the present time? None will deny that politics, in these latter days, have been degraded from an elevated profession, studying the science of government, seeking to promote the best interests of society, to a venal trade, which is followed for the money which may be made by unprincipled practices; and, what is still more alarming, the people believe it and see it, and yet allow themselves to be led along, and are induced to support those whom they would not for a moment trust in their private affairs, with the same evidence of dishonesty before them. Say not to me that they are all alike, and that we may as well take one set as another. I am thankful to believe that all truth and integrity has not has not departed from our public men. There are those who have hitherto acted with one or the other of each of the political parties whose whole lives testify that they have always acted with a conscientious regard to the public welfare as was so generally observed among all parties and all public men in former times. Instead of regarding duty more as of more value than a good name, their highest ambition is to secure that fame which alone arises from great public services untainted by selfishness. Look about you, my friends; study your own neighborhoods, scrutinize your own circle of personal acquaintances, and tell me how readily you separate the honest from the dishonest? Those who have passed through life without a breath of suspicion upon their integrity—you feel a perfect assurance are strictly honest, whether they have been engaged in public affairs or not, while those whose course of life has been such as to raise suspicions of their integrity, even to that extent as to call forth discussions among their neighbors, you refuse to trust in important matters, where truthfulness and honesty are indispensable to your welfare. If a man occupying a place of trust, which he might abuse to his own advantage, becomes suddenly rich, beyond any known means of acquiring wealth, you naturally ask,

HOW HAS HE MADE HIS MONEY?

and if no explanation can be given, if no legitimate means can be assigned for the sudden acquisition of the wealth, it is a legitimate suspicion that it has been improperly obtained; but if to this has been added positive proof of irregular practices; if acts pregnant with suspicion are shown, then no prudent man in his private affairs would place him in a position of trust; and I submit if we ought not to be equally conscientious when called upon to intrust to his hands the most important public affairs. I do not stand here to pluck one laurel from the wreath of fame which a grateful country and an admiring world have placed upon the brow of General Grant for his military services during our late civil war. If much of the credit which has been awarded him is justly due to his able subordinates and brave soldiers, it is only now, as it has been always, that the chief commander stands before us the centre figure of the picture to which the gaze of all is turned, while the surroundings, which are worthy of equal admiration, are scarcely seen. It may be always so that, while we remember the General, we are too apt to forget the soldier, though he was more exposed, and suffered more than the General himself, to whom nearly all the glory of the achievements is awarded. But, I repeat, I would not wish to see the feeblest ray in his military star dimmed of its lustre, and I deeply regret that anything has occurred to associate with his memory aught but the most friendly recollections. Who, that has loved and admired him, will ever cease to regret that, in an evil hour, he was persuaded to resign the high military place where he had earned such great renown, and assume the duties of a still higher place, for which, neither by education,—and I may add, mental endowments,—was he qualified? Necessarily, when the human mind, in early life, is principally exercised in one channel, it acquires the habit of running in a sort of groove, and, if at mature manhood it is not turned to another way, it finds itself lost until it unperceptibly returns to its old habits of thought and mode of doing things. Hence it is, that, in his civic administration, we find General Grant returning to the habits and notions prevailing in the military camp. Hence this fondness for absolutism, which has from necessity, become so ingrained into his very nature that he cannot avoid it if he would,—since also his own subserviency to those to whom he has been obliged to surrender himself, and who through him now rule and reign over us, though less worthy than he; but who are as far above him in political tactics as he is above them in military manœuvres.

GRANT'S GIFT TAKING.

I am willing to persuade myself that there was nothing criminal in his receiving reasonable and modest presents from those who desired to testify their respect for his personal, and an appreciation of his military services during the war, after the war was closed. But when presents are given and received, not for the past, but for the future: when the past is the mere pretence, and the future the moving cause, then it is that they cease to be presents and become bribes. We need not desire authority for the assertion that it is a scandal for the Magistrate, be he high or low, to receive presents, even though the giver may convince himself that they are not designed to influence the actions, or persuade the judgment of the Magistrate, and the latter may think he can act independently of them, he who has been a careful observer of human motives and human actions, well knows that they deceive themselves. The frailty of human nature is such that there is no safety but in the observance of the Divine rule, that the Magistrate must eschew all presents, and not permit himself to fall in the way of temptation, and avoid even the appearance of evil which in the Magistrate is only less hurtful than its actual existence. What would you think of the Judge upon the Bench who would complacently receive a horse from one suitor and a house from another, and so on through the calendar? You would pray to be delivered from such a Judge, and especially would you feel insulted when asked to vote for him a second time.

THE WHOLE WORLD IS SCANDALIZED

at the exhibitions now going on before the Senate of New York, which expose the gift-taking of Judges McCunn and Barnard, and yet their presents both together would fall far short of the amount received by Grant alone. You say they favored the givers in their official action. Has Grant been less grateful? Has he not appointed to the most lucrative offices those who have given most, as for instance Murphy and the like of him. If money has not at all times been required to secure official positions, political or personal services have been and are now exacted from all, from the highest to the lowest, who hold office under the present Administration. Let your Postmaster or your Collector, withdraw his political influence from Mr. Grant and declare himself a supporter of Mr. Greeley, and you know his official life would be terminated with the despatch of the guillotine, no matter how faithful he may have been in the discharge of his duties. He walks to and fro every day of his life with a political halter about his neck, which a crook of the finger will tighten to strangulation. Although you and I are, as citizens of the Republic, as much interested in the faithful discharge of official duties as a Butler or a Conkling or even Mr. Grant himself, and they are as much our creatures as theirs, yet the allegiance which they owe to us,—the interest which we have in their official conduct are entirely ignored. Thus it is that the President, and those who control him, appropriate not only your money and mine, but your offices and mine, to subserve their personal interests in utter disregard of our wishes. I submit that it is time that some regard be paid to the rights of the people in what is known as the Civil Service, and that men should not be appointed to office and continued in office except for their qualification alone. Has it come to this that none but sycophants can hold an office in the faithful performance of whose duties you and I and all are equally interested? If we would save our country it is time that all this was changed, for unless the people take the alarm and change it we are in the greatest danger. Voters must cease to be the tools of those who use them for their own selfish purposes and then laugh at their easy folly over the next

BOTTLE OF WINE AND BOX OF CIGARS.

Freemen, those who are qualified to take a part in the Government of a free country must not be slaves to tyrants who bind them by the softer cords of delusion instead of the iron chains of physical power. It has been wisely said, "When times are at the worst they must grow better." I trust and believe that a revolution has commenced which will purify the public service and revive the better days of the Republic when honesty and capacity alone will be recognized as the qualifications for office. To do this we must commence at the fountain head and regard integrity as the first qualification to the highest office in our gift. We have the opportunity to do this in the election of Horace Greeley. Through a long and active life, during which, for forty years, he has been prominently before the public, no man to my knowledge has ever questioned his integrity, although he has been constantly surrounded by those seeking to impair his influence and expose every element of his character which might weaken his standing with the people. Here we have the most conclusive proof, though thousands of similar examples may be referred to establishing the same truth that charges of dishonesty and corruption cannot be fastened upon men of real integrity. Honesty of life will vindicate itself, and all assaults upon it will recoil upon their authors, who must bear the odium they would bring upon innocence.

LOOK ABOUT YOU,

my friends, and you will see that this is a universal law which is so ingrained in our natures that it ever has and ever will maintain itself. You may be very sure that if a man be generally believed by his neighbors to have lowered the standard of integrity or truth in all directions, or in one particular direction, or if any considerable portions of his neighbors entertain such opinion, rely upon it there is something wrong in that man somewhere, for universal observation teaches us that such beliefs are never entertained by those who know them of men whose life-long acts are characterized by fidelity and truth. To be really suspected by a large portion of those who have the means of knowing is to be convicted, for as before remarked, real integrity is always above such suspicion. Unspotted integrity, unblemished virtue, have no spots nor blemishes of suspicion upon them. During all the bitter, and, I may add, malignant criticisms, not only during the last few months, but throughout his whole life, Mr. Greeley has maintained such unspotted, unblemished character, for his bitterest enemies have never dared to question his unsullied honesty. Is it so with Mr. Grant? If forty years of public life have failed to raise a suspicion against Mr. Greeley, three years of civil service have not only raised suspicions that Mr. Grant's ideas as to what may be properly done in official life are not those generally entertained by upright civilians, but that the belief is very general, even among those who propose to vote for him, that he uses his official position and official patronage to promote his individual interests, rather than with a single eye to the public good. Nay, is there a man who hears me, is there a reading and intelligent man, from one end of this broad land to the other, who entertain a single doubt upon this question? It is indeed known of all men. Of all his supporters, so far as I know, not one has denied this, though many have attempted to evade, excuse, or justify it. If this may be said of Mr. Grant himself, and it is putting it in the mildest possible form, what is true of those who surround him, advise him, and control him?

They have for years stood before the country as convicted public thieves, who escape punishment only because of the enormity of their crimes. No man in the nation doubts their dishonesty. Indeed, I have never heard of their doing it themselves. If you continue Mr. Grant in office, you continue these men in power. It is time all this system of public corruption should be changed, and I believe the American people mean to change it. I think I know that there is a deep-seated purpose to stamp the seal of their disapprobation upon these abominable practices, which have become so great a scandal, and to place the future destinies of the Republic in the hands of known integrity. Vote for no man—no matter by whom nominated or for what office—who has so conducted himself as to even bring suspicion upon his integrity. At this juncture, above all others, we must have men in all public places who are entirely above suspicion. With the demoralized condition of the Administration, it is not remarkable that honest men felt constrained to raise their voices against it. Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, and men like them, who have forever been examples of integrity, which no breath of suspicion has ever tainted, came out from the abominable wickedness which they saw had got control of their party, and called upon the honest men of the country to help them reform the Government. Let us, my friends, join hands and do it. Nor cease our efforts till it is thoroughly done.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

I cannot close without bearing my testimony to the eminent fitness of our candidate for Governor for the office which we propose to tender him in November. More than twenty-five years ago he sat by my side on the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois. I had known him before, but there I learned him intimately. We were not only intimate on the bench and in the conference room, but we roomed together at our lodgings. Then it was that I found him not only an accomplished scholar, but a learned lawyer of sound, discriminating judgment, controlled and regulated by a refined sense of justice, all subordinated to an integrity beyond all question. None of these qualities have ever been questioned by those who knew him, whether as friendly or otherwise. A gentleman by nature, he is refined without affectation, courteous and affable always in his intercourse, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, laborious at all times, unyielding if not obstinate in the maintainence of the right. Such are a few of the personal characteristics of Governor Koerner, which have so endeared him to such a phalanx of friends from all parties, all classes, and all conditions of men. He is a noble representative of the great German nation, and it is not remarkable that his countrymen are wild with enthusiasm in his support. When elected he will maintain the dignity of our noble State and zealously support the rights and interests of the people. In honoring him we shall honor ourselves, and no one will ever regret having voted for Gustav Koerner for Governor of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.]

HON. WM. M. SPRINGER.

The Chair then introduced the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., who was glad to see so many of the workingmen assembled, but after Judge Caton's able speech he felt disinclined to speak. He felt, however, a deep interest with all of these impending issues for their welfare depended on them. The Republican party had been in power for twelve years. The issues then fought over were dead, and he was glad to see his old party, the Democrats, unite with the Liberals to elect that honest man, Horace Greeley. [illegible] so rapidly rebuilding, people had time to assemble and discuss political questions. He had no doubt from what he had seen that Cook County would vote heavily for Greeley. He himself, as a member of the Legislature had always taken a warm interest in Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest. He had joined the Liberals early and had been at the Cincinnati Convention which was attended by the best men of the Republican party, and whose Chairman was Carl Schurz, who had displayed much courage and statesmanship in the Senate. Trumbull and others, who were not present, sympathized with it. It was a Convention of deliberation. They met the great popular demand. They made a platform to which no one could object. It discarded the past, and spoke on the issues of the present. On them the present fight was making to redeem the Government from the corrupt men who held it. The Cincinnati platform differed from the Philadelphia one in that those who made the latter did not believe in it. The Grant men had laughed at the nomination of Greeley, but they did not now, since the great Democratic party, representing three million voters, had at Baltimore almost unanimously ratified Greeley. With the Liberal element and the Democratic party they expected to carry twenty-five States and elect their candidate. Whence came this Liberal movement? It originated with Republican Senators who proposed to investigate matters. The attempts to purify the party failed, for the President was involved in the corruption. Finally, there was a packed Committee, before which the New York merchants laid a frightful list of grievances. The speaker then stated the facts in regard to the General Order business, the profits of which amounted to over $200,000 a year; and mentioned the case of one merchant who was attempted to be blackmailed by Leet's officers to the amount of $50,000. Boxes containing cigars and whiskey were very apt to be branded "in bad order," and half of their contents generally stolen. Nearly every employe in the Custom House had to be bribed, and a weigher expected to make $300 a month in addition to his salary. The result was that the people had to pay for it at last. These General Order men would not exhibit their books, in order that their lawless games might not be known. Yet Grant's friends in Congress had laughed down the investigation, and said it was a mere attempt to cast dirt on the party. In foreign countries such civil service abuses would not be permitted for a moment. There had been gross outrages in nearly every department, and frauds upon the Treasury. Arms had been sold without authority of law. It was said they were worth nothing, but the Germans had found that they were. He then mentioned the Chorpenning claim, the Secor claim, etc. Boutwell, who was now in Maine making speeches for Grant, had also done his part to rob the people by his operations with the syndicate, of over four millions. Of course he would work for Grant. That money, stolen from the people now constituted the Grant corruption fund, which was using to re-elect him. What would Grant's strength be but for office-holders and public plunder. It would be as contemptible as the Louisville Convention. Corrupt men were in power, and they were kept in. When Murphy was removed, the President gave him a certificate of good character. But they, after the Fourth of March, could meet again by their cottage by the sea, and there loiter and run horses. Grant had also advertised for all his relatives, and when he found them, Dents, Caseys, or Kramers, had put them in office and kept them there, though Casey, among others, had been shown to be corrupt and worthless, and would remain in while the President was in power. Did they want all places filled with thieves? If not, let them vote against Grant and against them all. A vote against Grant was a vote to turn them all out. There was never such an opportunity to bring down a lot of birds at once. The people would be so eager to vote they would go even before breakfast, and pursue the old Democratic principle of voting early. But a few would be left to blindly vote for Grant, saying they hoped he would reform. The Republicans should vote for Greeley as the best Republican. If he had abused Democrats, Democrats had abused him. Both sides had forgotten the past and were dealing only with the present. He was willing to treat Greeley as an honest man—no one denied that. It was impossible to compare the intellectual ability of the two men. Twelve years ago Grant was in a tan yard, a decent occupation, but teaching nothing of civil government. Greeley had been running the leading Republican party of the country. The people, too, were beginning to suspect Grant's honesty. No one had ever questioned that of Greeley. Honesty was needed now, and for that reason he was going for Greeley. The Louisville Convention amounted to nothing. It was impossible to find it anywhere. The Democrats in a body would vote for Greeley, and not be the dupes of Grant and the victims of a confidence operation. He would not be delivered to Grant, but would fight it out for an honest Government. He was convinced Illinois would give Koerner 20,000 majority, elect a Liberal Legislature, and give its Electoral vote to Greeley and take its part in making him President. They were on the verge of a great popular upheaval, and the honest men were gathering

[*Continued on the Sixth Page.*]

DIED.

DEROCHER—In this city, at 2 a. m. Aug. 27, Florence Derocher, aged 5 years.

Funeral from her residence, No. 85 Milwaukee-av., Aug 28, at 2 p. m., by carriage to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WRIGHT—In this city, 137 South Sangamon-st, Aug. 26, Rev. Richard Wright, aged 75 years and 9 days. Born in the County of Suffolk, England.

DICKENS—In this city, Aug. 26, G. W. Dickens, aged 21.

The remains are interred in Grace and Cemetery.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular communication in Pleiades Hall, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts., this Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance relative to change of Hall. By order of the W. M. J. D. MACLEAN, Sec. pro tem.

HATS.

FALL STYLES OF GENTS' HATS

New and Desirable Shapes and Shades Received Daily.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.

COAL.

HARD COAL
Slightly Damaged,
At $7.00 per ton, Delivered.

W. M. & J. F. Olcott,
No. 1 North Market-st.

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TO LET.

A new five-story marble front on Clark-st, between Madison and Monroe; will be finished to suit tenant, and very desirable lease given to a party who will take the whole building; fine vault in basement and first story. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
14 Board Trade Building, Chicago.

Advances made on consignments of Grain for sale in this or Eastern markets.
N. B.—Will remove to our old location, No. 9 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1st October next.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Lunt, Preston & Kean,
SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.
WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., Masonic Building.
MAKE DISCOUNTS, RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and transact all business pertaining to regular Commercial Banking.
Draw Sterling Drafts direct on London.
Loan money on approved Collateral at low rates of interest.

JOHN H. WRENN. EDWARD L. BREWSTER.
WRENN & BREWSTER,
BANKERS,
150 LASALLE STREET,
Otis Building, between Madison and Monroe streets. Transact a legitimate Banking business in all its branches.
Buy and Sell
Gold,
Government Bonds,
Land Warrants,
Local Stocks and Bonds.
Buy and Sell on Commission
Commercial Paper and Local Securities of all kinds.
Loans Negotiated for Non-Residents.

PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST
in an undoubted security, can obtain at the County Treasurer's office, Chicago, the coupon
Bonds of Cook County, Ill.,
running twenty years, with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually.
The debt of Cook County is small, and is closely limited by the Constitution of the State. A number of our shrewdest capitalists have sold Government registered bonds, and invested in this more remunerative security.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED
To buy Republic Insurance Company Certificates of Indebtedness. Also Policies on other Chicago companies. JAS B STOREY, Private Banker, 90 S Clinton.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Artistic Tailoring!
FALL, 1872.
Our new Fashions for Fall and Winter, 1872 & 1873, are issued. Our Fall and Winter stock is being daily received, and is most superb in style and quality.
WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.
SHIRTS TO MEASURE, perfect in fit and extra durable.
10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all Garments sold by us during the month of August.
EDWARD ELY,
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ESTABLISHED 1854.

Styles for 1872-3.
We have been, and are now, daily receiving a MOST CHOICE and EXTENSIVE stock (unsurpassed in this city) of all the LEADING STYLES of FRENCH and ENGLISH WOOLLENS for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Wear, which we will sell at our usual POPULAR PRICES.
WM. H. GRUBEY,
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No. 176 West Washington-st, near Halsted.

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GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.
We now have our
FALL STOCK
Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of
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To which the attention of the
Clothing Trade
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HENRY W. KING & CO.

FOR SALE.

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Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.
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14 and 16 South Halsted-st.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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Continental Hotel,
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A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $2 per day.

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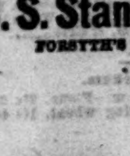

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FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

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For every dozen of Card Photographs ordered, a splendid
TURKEY BOUND ALBUM
Holding 50 pictures, will be presented to the one procuring them. Prices of Pictures not advanced, and will be made to suit customers. Residents of the West Side take notice.
BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
596 Wabash-av.

596 CHILDREN. 596
While your little ones are in GOOD HEALTH see to it that you take them to Brand's Splendid Photographic Studio, 596 Wabash-av., and secure good pictures of them. We make a specialty of Children's Photographs.
BRAND'S Photographic Studio, 596 Wabash-av., near 12th-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
We shall move to our new stores, Nos. 267 and 269 WABASH-AV., near Van Buren-st., about the first week in September. Until then we shall make a large reduction in prices of everything in our line.
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
320 and 322 *Michigan-av.*

BARNUM BROS.,
IMPORTERS,
Toys & Fancy Goods,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
China & Lava Ware,
Have Removed to their New and Spacious Warerooms,
113 & 115 Wabash-av.

LOW & CROWL,
STOVE MANUFACTURERS,
REMOVED TO 41 RIVER-ST.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, Gold, - - - $8,000,000
ASSETS, - - - - - $10,250,000
This Company's business is exclusively Fire Insurance.
DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,
164 LASALLE-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOORING.
2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.
SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GARDEN CITY,
Manufacturing & Supply Company,
Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
[illegible] Heating Churches, School Houses, Public [illegible] and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 58 & 60 Lake st, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,
157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.
Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.
Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Route to Lafayette, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
On Sunday, August 25, the Illinois Central, in connection with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, will commence running through trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, via Kankakee, Lafayette, and Indianapolis. The time by this route is faster than ever before made, being only 12 hours to Cincinnati, which is two hours quicker than any other route. The equipment of the line is first class, and the excellent condition of the roads forming the line, gives the traveller an assurance of arriving at destination on time. Trains leave from the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 9:00 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

GRAIN SHIPPERS ATTENTION!
The Erie Basin Elevator at Buffalo, is now elevating grain free of charge to either vessel or grain. We also store the grain free of charge for ten days. After that time the charge for storage will be [illegible] per bushel for each succeeding ten days, or part thereof.
S. F. SHERMAN, Manager.

TRACING & TISSUE PAPER
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health—Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—Three Hundred and Fifty-four Deaths in Seven Days.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the Chair. Present: Drs. Rauch, Johnson, and Schlaetzer. On motion, President Hoard was requested to confer with the Presidents of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies as to their willingness to allow Sanitary policemen to ride on the cars free.

MORTALITY REPORT.

Dr. Rauch submitted his weekly mortality report, showing a total of 354 deaths for the week ending August 24, being an increase of 30 over the preceding week. The chief causes of death were as follows: Accident, 12; brain disease, 7; bronchitis, 4; cholera infantum, 117; consumption, 26; convulsions, 29; diarrhœa, 27; dysentery, 17; typhoid fever, 21; inanition, 7; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; old age, 3; pneumonia, 5; small-pox, 3; sunstroke, 1; suicide, 1; teething, 7; whooping cough, 10; beside 1 premature and 13 still-births. Of those under 1 year of age 188 died; from 1 to 2, 67; from 2 to 3, 13; from 3 to 4, 13; from 4 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 9; from 10 to 20, 15; from 20 to 30, 26; from 30 to 40, 24; from 40 to 50, 9; from 50 to 60, 9; from 60 to 70, 6; from 70 to 80, 4. There were 188 males and 166 females. One was born in Austria, 5 in Bohemia, 2 in Canada, 28 in Chicago, 186 in Chicago of foreign parentage, 35 in other parts of the United States, 1 in Denmark, 1 in England, 43 in Germany, 16 in Ireland, 9 in Norway, 1 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Scotland, 5 in Sweden, 1 in Switzerland, and 2 unknown. The mean temperature for the week was 73 degrees.

BY WARDS

the mortality was as follows: Third, 9; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 9; Sixth, 32; Seventh, 40; Eighth, 35; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 12; Twelfth, 11; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 8; Fifteenth, 57; Sixteenth, 33; Seventeenth, 19; Eighteenth, 18; Nineteenth, 1; Twentieth, 8.

REMARKS.

The Sanitary Superintendent remarks that the increase of deaths over last week was not as great as he expected, though the death-rate is still very high. There were 4 more deaths by accident, 3 by apoplexy, 3 by brain diseases, 4 by bronchitis, 9 by cholera infantum, 7 by consumption, 11 by convulsions, 4 by diarrhœa, 3 by erysipelas, 4 by puerperal fever, 2 by gastritis, 6 by inanition, 3 by peritonitis, and 3 by pneumonia; while there were two less by cholera morbus, 2 by croup, 2 by diphtheria, 3 by dropsy, 2 by dysentery, 7 by meningitis, 4 by small-pox, and 3 by tabes mesenterica, with an increase of 18 in the causes of death. Comparatively speaking, adult mortality was greater than infantile, with a slight increase in the death rate of females. The greatest increase was among those of foreign birth. The mean daily temperature, 73 degrees, was the highest of the season, although the temperature of any single day was not as high as during the first week in July. Last Wednesday the greatest number of deaths occurred for any day this year, when the mean temperature was 82 degrees, with a southwest wind. The rain-fall of the week was about half an inch, or nearly the same as last week. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth, and a decrease in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. The highest death rate occurred in the Seventh; then the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Sixth; and the lowest in the Tenth Ward. There is not much comparative difference in the ward mortality, as nearly half the increase was in the public institutions. For the last ten weeks the temperature, averaging 73¾ degrees, has been more uniformly high than for the same period that we have any record of. Although there have been periods when the temperature was higher, it was at the same time lower at intervals, and the fluctuations were more frequent.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at No. 21 Archer avenue, No. 139 Cornell street, Nos. 12 and 17 Lake street, No. 17 Langdon street, Nos. 10, 11, and 15 Mark street, corner of Auburn and Cayuga streets, No. 142 Fry street, No. 34 Hunt street, No. 242 Clybourn avenue, No. 45 English street, No. [illegible] Sedgwick street, No. 227 South Desplaines street, No. 229 Blackhawk street, No. 13 Mark street, No. 295 West Sixteenth street, No. 17 Clarinda street, No. 113 Cornelia and No. 14 Howard street. Infected houses were reported—south of Twelfth street, West Division, 9, an increase of 6; north of Twelfth street, 6, a decrease of 6; South Division, 2, an increase of 2; North Division, 4, a decrease of 1; total, 21, an increase of 1. It will be observed that there is not much difference in the number of infected houses reported for the last five weeks. Compared with last week, there was a decided increase in the southwestern part of the city, and a corresponding decrease in the northwestern part. The decrease is decided in the number of deaths by this disease.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Learning that the Texas cattle disease prevailed in certain parts of the State, the Sanitary Superintendent notified the Stock Yard authorities of the necessity of exercising great care with regard to Texas cattle. So far no cases have occurred here.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Health Officer Reid reported that 530 notices had been served, and 664 nuisances abated during the week, together with the condemnation of 8 quarters of beef, 13 carcasses of mutton, 16 dozen prairie chickens, 4 dozen ducks, 244 boxes of tomatoes, 14 crates of muskmelons, 2 cases and 200 muskmelons, 7 boxes of onions, 4 barrels of potatoes, 1 barrel of sweet potatoes, and 1,275 pounds of cheese. The Health Officer also reported having examined the fish house complained of by Ald. Otis in the Common Council, and found it to be inoffensive.

The Board adjourned.

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

Distinguished Visitors at the Liberal Headquarters—Koerner's Success Regarded as Absolutely Certain—Wash. Hesing and the Greeley Men—Announcements of Meetings.

The Greeley and Brown headquarters at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, presented a busy and interesting scene yesterday. There were present the members of the State Democratic Central Committee, and many other prominent and influential men from various parts of the country. The register book contained the following names among others: Hon. J. D. Caton, of Ottawa; Hon. W. W. O'Brien, Peoria; General John O'Neill, of Fenian fame; George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"), Washington; E. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill.; W. O. Wright, Freeport; I. F. Boynton, Jonesboro; J. B. Danforth, Jr., Rock Island; James G. Elwood, Joliet; J. R. Cunningham, Charleston; A. A. Glenn, Mount Sterling; J. S. Ticknor, Rockford; W. E. Cook, Lacon; Colonel W. T. Dowdall, Peoria; Jacob Finke, Vandalia; R. E. Goodall, Springfield; J. W. Cochrane, Peoria; H. H. Levris, Joliet. The political outlook in Illinois was freely canvassed, the reports from various parts of the State being most encouraging. The election of Koerner as Governor, and a majority in the Legislature for the return of Trumbull to the United States Senate, are regarded as absolutely certain; it is confidently expected to gain several Liberal Congressmen; and the great majority of gentlemen who are posted consider the State secure for Greeley by a majority of at least 10,000. These calculations, be it noted, are not made for buncombe, nor are they the result of guesswork; they are the conclusions reached by men eminently qualified to report the feeling in their respective localities, and who present the facts for information and not merely for encouragement. All agree that a large amount of work must be done, but all are confident of victory in November.

A GOOD ONE ON YOUNG HESING.

A good story is being circulated in Administration circles, of which Mr. Washington Hesing, son of the proprietor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, is the hero. It is asserted by his friends that, at a recent Grant meeting in one of the North Side Wards, Mr. Hesing being called upon for a speech, proceeded to orate. After eulogizing President Grant's Administration, comparing it to that of Washington, Mr. Hesing next proceeded to pitch into Mr. Greeley and his supporters. His remarks about Honest Horace were anything but complimentary, in fact they were so much the contrary that several of his audience remonstrated, urging the young gentleman to show more moderation toward his political opponents, and not to say things of the Sage which he could not substantiate. These interruptions annoyed the fiery young orator, and, stopping short in his address, he said: "Such of you as cannot listen silently to my remarks had better withdraw from the room. I have been interrupted by Greeley men at other meetings which I have attended, and I will be obliged if all the supporters of that gentleman present here to-night will quietly withdraw." Had Mr. Hesing remarked: "Gentlemen, this house is infected with smal-pox!" it could not have had a more unexpected result. At the time Mr. Hesing invited the Greeley men to withdraw, the room contained about 130 persons, and when he was ready to resume his speech to an audience of Simon pure Grantites, there were just six of them to listen to him!

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Seventh Ward Greeley Club will meet this evening at P. C. Dunn's Hall, corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets.

The Fifth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club will meet in Falkenberg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, this evening. Able speakers will address the meeting.

A Greeley and Koerner meeting will be held this evening in the Fifteenth Ward, at No. 483 Milwaukee avenue. Good speakers will be in attendance.

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club will be held to-morrow night at Erbe's Hall, corner of Brown and Maxwell streets. Interesting speakers will be in attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Business is excellent at the Globe Theatre this week. A great part of the bill is new, and many of the changes are for the better. The laughable farce of the "Dutch Justice," with Mr. Morris as the 'Squire, is none the less acceptable because it is not new. The Leslie Brothers introduce some new feats, and repeat their excellent trapeze act. The "French Twin Sisters" do the Scotch dance, and the audience find it more acceptable than their songs. The ballet is the same as last week, but is sufficiently attractive to bear repetition. Bobby Newcomb has some original jokes, and one or two songs that have an air of freshness about them. He "takes" with the audience, and wins several recalls nightly. The little scene, called on the bills an "amusing dialogue" proves rather tiresome, although Mr. Collins, who has a pleasant voice, acts and sings reasonably well. Mr. Harry G. Richmond's "Lecture on Love" has some good points, but not enough bright sayings to excuse its inordinate length. Ella Chapman appears in a song and dance, and also in the fairy extravaganza with which the evening's entertainment closes. There is a good deal of singing, not all of the best quality, from various young ladies of the company, and several other features that need not be specified. The programme, as a whole, is quite as good as that of last week, and seems likely to fill the house nightly until the close of the week.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Nixon's Amphitheatre was filled last evening with a crowd of excited people, eager to do honor to the Royal Yeddo Japanese on their second return to this city. Providence has favored the salmon-hued Orientals, as regards their personal health, during their protracted tour of the country. They made their appearance alive, well, and in complete force. There appeared in due succession the "daring somersaultist," the "champion female top-spinner," the "charming female butterfly-spinner," the "great ladder balancer," the "bamboo boy," "Good Night," the "fearless climber," the "unerring tee-shooter," the "young butterfly-spinner," the child "Samson," surnamed "Wonder," the "infant ball juggler," the "man monkey," the "daring aerial performer," the "comical wizard," and the "world-defying sword walker." These performers were all there, and their performances were none the less marvellous because the bill described them in such glowing terms. People will never cease to admire that which seems to them impossible of performance, and wonder at that which they cannot understand. The various tricks, and exhibitions of strength and skill, have all been mentioned in our columns, and need no analysis here. There will be a matinee to-day, and on Saturday afternoon, and a performance every evening this week.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Communications Approved—The Dog Ordinance—Only 127 Licenses Taken Out to Date.

The meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, was attended by the full number of Commissioners. The following communication from Hon. J. C. Dore was read, and the request contained therein granted:

GENTLEMEN: The County Board has made an appropriation for the purpose of enforcing the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has authorized the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims to co-operate with the Humane Society in the selection of such agents as may be deemed necessary. The bearer, Mr. John McDonald, has been employed as one of said agents, and is to be stationed at the Stock Yards. That he may command respect, it has been thought best that he should be invested with police authority. You are therefore respectfully requested to make a police officer of Mr. McDonald. Very respectfully submitted.

PARK POLICE CAPTAIN.

The following communication from Geo. W. Waite, Chief Engineer of the South Parks, was read and the request contained therein granted:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the Board of South Park Commissioners, I respectfully ask of you to swear in W. M. Berry, as Captain of South Park Police, and Frederick E. Lowe as policeman of same.

THE DOG ORDINANCE.

The Board then proceeded to discuss, in an informal sort of way, the dog ordinance passed by the Common Council Aug. 7, 1871. The closing section of this document sets forth that it shall be in force from and after its passage, but, like a great many other beneficent municipal laws, it has been a dead letter from the moment the vote was taken on it. Of late, however, the Board of Police have been examining the city ordinances which come immediately under their jurisdiction. They have discovered that the dog ordinance affords them an excellent opportunity to distinguish themselves in the eyes of the canine cursed citizens. The ordinance states, in effect, that no person shall be allowed to keep a dog over three months old unless the animal's name and description are registered in the office of the City Clerk, and a tax of $2 per year is paid to that official. In return for this amount the dog owner will receive a metallic plate, which the City Comptroller is compelled to furnish, upon which will be stamped the year when the tax was paid, and the letters "C. D. T." (Chicago Dog Tax). This plate must be hung around the dog's neck, or fastened to the collar. A violation of this provision will cost the offender a sum ranging between $5 and $50, according to the discretion of the Police Magistrate before whom he may be brought. It is made the duty of police and poundmasters to run in all plateless curs found roaming about the streets. The non-tax-paying cur may be released from the pound within four days from the date of his incarceration, provided the owner presents a receipt for the tax, signed by the City Clerk, and deposits with the pound master $3 poundage, and 20 cents per day for each and every day the animal has been subsisting upon the charity of the authorities. If the dog is not released within the specified time, his life shall be taken to appease the wrath of an outraged community. The poundage goes into the coffers of City Treasurer Gage. A saving clause is here inserted in the ordinance. In order to prevent avaricious men and boys from claiming the reward offered by the city for vagrant dogs, the Council has enacted that any person who shall remove the metallic plates from dog collars, or entice dogs inside the city limits whose owners reside in the country, for the purpose of impounding them, shall be subject to a fine of from $10 to $50. Owners of fierce and dangerous dogs must keep them chained in their kennels, or pay a fine.

The above are the principal provisions of the dog ordinance. It is the intention of the Board of Police to put them in force immediately, and to this end they invite small boys about town to bring to the nearest pound every malicious cur they come across. The reward for this public service is fifty cents per cur. Owners of valuable dogs should hasten to comply with the law, else they may find their kennels empty.

One would imagine that this startling array of facts, fines, and figures would produce quite a run on the City Clerk's store of metallic plates. Only 127 of these metallic plates have been issued since the passage of the ordinance, the last having been obtained by a simple-minded German lady yesterday afternoon.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The bid of the *Staats Zeitung* Job Printing Company, offering to print and bind 500 copies of the "Rules and Regulations of the Fire Department," for $149, was accepted, it being the lowest.

The Board then adjourned.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Education—Very Little Business of Public Importance Accomplished.

An adjourned meeting of the School Commissioners was held last evening, President J. W. King in the Chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Bishop, Calkins, Goggin, Hambleton, Hesing, Prussing, Reynolds, Runyan, Sheldon, Wells, and Wilce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from ex-Inspector Wuensche, relative to the teacher of German in the High School, was read, and no further action taken upon it.

Several amendments to the rules of the Board were suggested by Superintendent Pickard, and adopted.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S PERAMBULATIONS.

Superintendent Pickard announced that he intended to have his office at the Normal School building open daily from 8:30 to 9 a. m., for the purpose of making any necessary arrangements for substitutes. For a few weeks the office would remain in the Scammon School buildings from 4 to 5 p. m. for general work; at the Newbury School from 12 to 1 o'clock every Tuesday afternoon; and at the Haven School from 12 to 1 every Monday. For the examination and payment of teachers a room would be used in the Normal School.

His action was confirmed.

THE SCHOOL LESSEES.

Commissioner Wilce offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that some settlement shall be made with the school lessees, and as the Common Council have not appointed a committee to confer with the committee appointed by this Board, your Committee, in looking over the bill passed by the last Legislature, are of the opinion that Section 80 vests the power in the Board to lease all property and loan all moneys belonging to the School Fund. We therefore ask the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee investigate the above section and report to this Board at its next meeting, if such power is therein vested as will enable this Board to settle the controversy now existing between the city and school lessees.

TEACHER AT LAWNDALE.

On motion, it was determined to appoint a teacher for a school at Lawndale, to be held for one year in a school room furnished by Millard & Decker.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture asked for permission to purchase twelve new seats for the High School, and text books for the new buildings. The permission was accorded.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Special Committee on German reported that in their opinion there was no necessity for any special action in regard to teaching German in the schools, and recommended that the matter be allowed to rest with the Standing Committees.

The report was adopted.

HEAD ASSISTANT IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

On motion of Commissioner Runyan, the Board proceeded to the election of a Head Assistant Teacher in the High School. The motion prevailing, Miss Emma Stowell was nominated and unanimously elected.

Commissioner King announced a meeting of the Committee on the Examination of Teachers at 4 o'clock to-day, in the Normal School.

Commissioner Prussing presented a communication, recommending a change in the course of instruction in German, involving a three years' course.

It was referred to the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction.

TEACHERS OF DRAWING.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Drawing, Miss Carrie E. Powers and Miss Julia Arms were elected teachers of drawing in the schools.

The Board adjourned.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Money steady at 4@5 per cent. Sterling weak and lower at 8¾@9. Gold weak in the morning, selling down to 112½, but in the afternoon advanced to 113, closing very strong at 112⅞@113. Loans 1-16 to 1 per cent for use. Clearings, $78,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $352,000. Governments firm and a fraction higher. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks opened stronger all around, but Rock Island and Union Pacific were the only stocks that held an improvement on the opening half hour. Erie has been active, ranging between 47⅝@48⅜. The balance of the list has been firm, advancing from ⅛ to ½. Market closed dull and strong.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	114¼	Coupons, '68	113¾
Coupons, '64	114¼	10-40s	111½
Coupons, '65	114⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	113	New 5s	111⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	47
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St. Paul preferred	75¼
W. U. Tel.	73⅝	Wabash	73⅞
Quicksilver	42	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	86½	Terre Haute	37
Am. M. U. Ex.	72	Terre Haute pref'd	45
U. S. Express	81	C. & A.	112½
Pacific Mail	76⅝	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M.	43
Erie	48	C., C. & C.	88
Erie preferred	78	C., B. & Q.	128
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	90
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stock	38
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	87
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110⅞	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	102¼
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	54⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s; winter wheat, 12s; spring wheat, 11s 4d@11s 6d; white, 11s 10d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—1 p. m.—Receipts of wheat last three days, 11,000 qrs., of which 2,000 qrs. were American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—5 p. m.—Weather fair, but unfavorable. Breadstuffs firmer. Flour, 28s@28s 6d; winter wheat, 12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 8d; white, 12s. Corn, 28s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Consols, 92½; 5-20s of '62, 92½; of '65, 93; of '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88. Weather fair, but unfavorable to crops.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A continued activity prevails throughout the general market, and, although no conspicuous transactions are occurring, sales will aggregate a large business. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in good request, and some marks are becoming scarce. Market firm. Bleached goods improving steadily in demand and becoming more settled. Cotton flannels continue in fair demand to distributors. Wool flannels in good request at market rates. Ticks, stripes, and checks continue to be wanted in small lots, and prices remain at former quotations. Woollens improving in activity, and fair sales reported in cloths and coatings. Fancy cassimeres, desirable lots, are more in demand for city trade. Doeskins well sold up in private makes, and the general market is more active. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "In foreign dry goods trade is gradually improving, the larger jobbers being quite busy with buyers from the South and West. Prices generally firm. Silks at auction were steady in price and in fair demand."

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—CATTLE—The run this week has been unusually light and of inferior grades. Receipts to day unsteady; the 128 cars reported to arrive were only 629 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,686 head, or 98 cars, against 344 cars the same time last week. The market opened at an advance over last week's closing prices of ½c on good cattle, and ¼ to ½c on common stock. The attendance was large, and a good business could have been transacted had there been a sufficient supply of desirable grades to satisfy the demand. About 900 head were disposed of. Sales 277 Illinois, ranging from 1,181 to 1,466 lbs, at $6.37½@6.87½; 84 Indiana, 960 to 1,187 lbs, $5.00@6.00; 18 Indiana cows, 1,036 lbs, at $4.60; 89 Missouri steers, 1,024 to 1,250 lbs, $5.50@6.12½; 97 Michigan, 985 to 1,273 lbs, $5.25@5.65; 71 Texas, 1,066 to 1,106 lbs, $3.50@4.25; 20 Cherokee steers, 1,065 lbs, at $4.20; 15 State oxen, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,800, making the supply for the week thus far 4,600, against 6,000 the same time last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 10,500 head, against 5,500 for the same time last week. The market opened a shade in advance of last week's prices. Good hogs brought $4.90@5.00; inferior grades, $4.80@4.85. The former found ready purchasers; the latter were not so readily disposed of. Sales 195 lbs, at $5.00; 457 Michigan, av. 165 to 196 lbs, at $4.80; 97 stillers, av. 237 lbs, at $4.90; 221 Ohio do, av. 186 to 188 lbs, at $4.90@4.95.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Steady; sales, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.15; common to good, $6.60@6.80; good to choice, $6.85@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.65@8.75; extra Ohio, $6.60@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@10.25. Rye flour dull at $4.20@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 47,000 bu; new winter red Western, $1.50@1.60; new amber Indiana, $1.68; new white Indiana and Tennessee, $1.75; new amber Tennessee, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, in store, 73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade better; receipts, 212,100 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@62½c; sail, 63@63½c. Oats steady; receipts, 93,000 bu; Western, 43@44c; Ohio, 45@50c; new Western, 35@39c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, $1.00@1.10.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅝c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses steady. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 22½@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $14.00@14.10; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef quiet; mess, $5.00@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00; hams dull at $22.00@24.00; tierce nominal. Cutmeats firm; hams, 11@11½c; middles firm. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Firmer at 13@14½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and quiet; Wisconsin, $7.10@7.50; Minnesota, $8.00@8.81; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $9.00@9.72. Wheat quiet, with offerings of good red Wabash, and red and amber Western at $1.55@1.60. Rye, unchanged. Corn dull; yellow, 61c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½c; refined, 22½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats firm; Western, 40@42c. Rye scarce and firm at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib sides, 10½@11c. Hams and lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93@93½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS — Wheat, steady; extra, $1.77; No 1, $1.59; amber, $1.45. Corn, steady at 46½c. Oats in good demand at full prices—35c.

RECEIPTS—2,000 brls flour; 8,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—2,000 brls flour; 23,000 bu wheat.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Grain and cornmeal unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, 15c; rump pork, 11½c. Lard, kettle, 10c. Bacon, shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 11½c; clear sides, 11¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 15½@16c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, and not quotably changed. Wheat in active demand and higher; red fall, $1.72; red winter, $1.70. Corn steady; No 2, mixed, 35c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 24c. Barley quiet; spring No. 2, 69c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 55c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, only order trade. Bacon quiet; only small order business. Dry salt meat firm. Long and short clear middles, seller January, 7c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.90.

CATTLE—Lower, at $4@6c for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour; 27,000 bu wheat; 5,000 bu corn; 7,000 bu oats; 1,000 bu rye; 2,000 bu barley; hogs, 15 head; cattle, 435 head.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Nominal; sales and receipts: no exports.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair demand and higher at $6.50@9.50. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Corn market bare. Oats dull and lower at 33c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Dull and lower at $16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand but at lower rates; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 11½@11¾c; half, 11½c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27. — COTTON—Steady; Low middlings, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.75@7.00. Wheat in fair demand and higher; dry red at $1.40@1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower at 48@46c. Rye steady; old, 73@75c; new, 60@70c. Oats steady; old at 35@36c; now at 29@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm and unchanged.

OILS—Firm and in good demand.

EGGS—In fair demand, higher, and scarce.

BUTTER—Fair demand and market firm for choice.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, but holders firm; city held at $14.00. Lard in fair demand and market firm; sales of winter kettle at 8½c; more wanted; steam held at 8½c; summer held at 8¼c. Bulk meats in good demand, at full prices; sides, 9½c; clear rib sides, 9¾c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bulk shoulders more freely offered; 6½c bid, 6¾c asked. Bacon in good demand at full prices, 7@10½c; clear sides wanted at 11c. Hams firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Demand fair and market firm at 4½@5½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand light, but holders firm; No 1 Milwaukee, $1.24; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.19. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed, 37½c. Oats steady; No 2, 26½c. Rye in fair demand and market firm; No 1, 55c. Barley steady; fall No 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12½c; Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.78; amber Michigan, $1.46; old, $1.60; seller August, $1.46; seller September, $1.41@1.42; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.62; No. 2 red, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.43; seller August, $1.41; seller September, $1.39; rejected, $1.17; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.30. Corn quiet; high mixed, 44½c; buyer August, 45c; seller September, 45c; low mixed, 44c; no grade, 43½c; damaged, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 31c; old, 32½c; Michigan, 32c; rejected, 24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½@6c; Oswego, 10½@11c; Oswego, 10@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—TOBACCO—Fairly active; sales 100 hhds.

BAGGING—Demand good.

HEMP—$14.50@15.00.

FLAX—$15.50@16.00.

COTTON—Steady; sales 65 bales; low middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice red and white, $1.35@1.45 on arrival. Corn, oats and rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and market firm. Mess pork $14.00 cash; but little here. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10¾@11c; clear sides, 11½@11¾c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear sides, 10½c, loose; sugar cured hams and fancy, 16@17c. Lard, 9½@9¾c; kegs, 10½@10¾c; small lots on orders held at ½c above these quotations.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing done; No. 2 red winter held at $1.53. Corn dull; high mixed sold at 50c, but afterwards was pretty freely offered at 49c; low mixed, 48c. Oats quiet; new No 1, 32c; old do, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm, with an upward tendency.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat market bare. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Western at 50@51c, principally at the outside price. Oats dull at 30c for No. 2 Western.

FREIGHTS—Lower; 12½c for wheat, and 11½c for corn to New York; closing weak.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—PROVISIONS—Pork held at $14.75. Lard—Choice scarce and firm; tierce, 9½@10c; keg, 11¼c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—23½@24; sight, ½@¾ premium.

GOLD—113¼.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 500 bales; good ordinary, 18½@18½c; low middling, 19½@20c; middlings, 21½@21¾c; receipts, 119; stock, 6,788.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal-boats Bouchard, John Carter, and Polar Star, from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Cataract, light, for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Bouchard, John Carter, and Polar Star, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Cataract, with lumber, for LaSalle; Carolina, light, for Peru. Eight feet four and a half inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Northern Light, Nashua, Sheridan, Pomona, Sanson, Cuba; bark Pochigo; schr L. Sisson, Gold Hunter, David Stewart, Exile, W. T. Greenwood.

PASSED UP—Prop. Hurd, Potomac; barks L. C. Woodruff, Orchula, Arabia; brig Orkney Lass; schr Water Gedes, Penfield, Polly Rogers, T. Baker, Lincoln Dall.

WIND—Northeast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength, and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed this effects a cure.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

HOTELS.

KUHN'S
EUROPEAN HOTEL,
145, 147 & 149 DEARBORN-ST.,
Near Madison, and McVicker's Theatre,
AND
WAGNER & KUHN'S
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant,
In connection with the hotel.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,
136 State-st., Chicago.
☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Aug. 28	Parthia	Aug. 31
China	Sept. 4	Calabria	Sept. 7
Russia	Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Sept. 14

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner Madison, also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	†9:40 a m	§8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	†6:00 p m	§3:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p m	§8:15 a m

† Mail and Express except Sunday. § Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m, and 9 p m. ☞ Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	§3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. § Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡*10:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
WOOD & SIEN .... Lessees and Managers

FAMILY MATINEE
To-Day at 2 o'clock,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF OLIO.
Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cts.

The Entire Star Company, this Afternoon and Evening, in a New and Varied Programme.

Miss ELLA CHAPMAN. Miss MARTHA WREN. Miss CARRIE AVERY. JAMES COLLINS. WARREN SISTERS. LESLIE BROTHERS. BOBBY NEWCOMB. D. L. MORRIS. FRENCH TWIN SISTERS. Miss MAGGIE GRAY. HARRY G. RICHMOND. HARRY D. GUION. FRANK H. WILSON. SIGNOR CAPPOLO. S. R. GEMS.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE!

Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the graceful and accomplished premiere danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, who, with SIGNOR DAVID COSTA, Miss SOPHIA REMMELSBERG and Miss SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, will appear in two grand ballets.

The performance will conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza, entitled
A FAIRY REVEL.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THE GREAT FRENCH DRAMA,
47 "ARTICLE 47." 47
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

PRICES OF SEATS—$1, 75c, and 50c, according to location. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.
The Grand Chandelier will be lighted at 7:45, when the performance commences.
Matinees every Saturday at 1:30.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
—THE—
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

A Perfect Ovation!
Shouts of Applause!
People Turned Away!
The Cry of Standing Room Only
Before 8 O'Clock

POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE only .... 50 cents
FAMILY CIRCLE only .... 25 cents.
Go early to secure seats. Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON
As CORA, in
"ARTICLE 47."

Wednesday, Thursday, and Wednesday Matinee. Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS DARGON, when she will appear in her great part of MEG MERILLES, to be repeated Saturday Matinee and night.

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Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
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Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison sts.

SALE OF

10 Elegant New Parlor Sets,
12 Elegant New Chamber Sets,
25 Packages White Granite Ware,
50 Rolls Handsome Oil Cloths,
30 Rolls Ingrain Carpets,
500 Sets Table Cutlery,
200 New Comforters,
10 New Open and Top Buggies,
6 Beach and Democrat Wagons,
6 New Open and Top Phaetons,

On Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28,
at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Shirts, and Drawers, Suspenders, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Towelling, Diaper Linen, Damask, Yankee Notions, &c., on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OPENING AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL TRADE,
August 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

To which the attention of the Retail Trade is called.

AN EXAMINATION OF THIS SALE COSTS NOTHING, and every DEALER should see for himself if our assertion is true that we offer PRIME GOODS, and prices are made by the buyers to suit themselves.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FIRST OPENING FALL SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

At our new and spacious Store, 85 and 87 Market Street,
Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co.,
By Catalogue, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28.
ALSO,
LINE OF Piece GOODS, BEAVERS, AND CHINCHILLAS.

The catalogue will embrace the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at auction in this city. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Regular Wednesday's sale of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
TO-DAY at 9:30 o'clock at
44 STATE-ST.

Fall Dress Suits, Rubber Goods, Lot Notions, and a large line of Clocks and Hassocks.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State st.

HORACE REED & CO.,
General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers,
44 STATE-ST.,
will sell on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, a large amount of improved and unimproved property, for particulars of which see real estate column.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Light, Simmen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Aug. 24, 1872.
DEWITT C. LIGHT,
JOHN SIMMEN.

The business of the above firm will be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of

Laubach, Hitzler & Simmen,

Who will collect the bills receivable and pay the liabilities.
OWEN LAUBACH,
ROBERT HITZLER,
JOHN SIMMEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Capitalists and Builders.

We have applicants for over 150 dwellings on the South Side, and more than 100 on the West Side. Send us descriptions of your houses if you want immediate and prompt-paying tenants.

BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Central House Renting Agency,
154 LaSalle-st., basement Otis Block.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Patterns of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

To Persons Afflicted with Piles.

The subscriber, doing business in Chicago, having suffered long with piles in their most aggravating form, has discovered a certain remedy, and desires to correspond with persons so afflicted. Best of reference given. Give your address.
Address, CHARLES GAYLORD,
Maywood, Cook County, Ill.

L. W. WALLACE,
Office, No. 5 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.,
General Commission Merchant and Receiver of Grain and Produce. Liberal advances made on shipments. Prompt returns and satisfaction guaranteed.

A SHAPELESS SHIRT

Is the greatest disfigurement to a gentleman otherwise well dressed. Why wear such garments when you can obtain
McART'S "EUREKA,"
the very acme of perfection. Call and be measured, at No. 122 West Madison-st.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH R. PURDY, 32 and 34 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1841.

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING
AT
DEXTER PARK,
Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

ENTRIES:

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse $1,500.

For horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes, best three in five; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. T. P. Rosch, b g John H.; M. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. C. Coleman, b s Mambrino Pilot; R. Robbins, b m Ida; L. Glean, b g H. B. Foley; W. W. Hamilton, b g Lurcher.

No. 2—Purse $2,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $1,250 to first; $600 to second; $400 to third; $250 to fourth. Bashaw, Jr., eligible to this purse. Graves & Loomis, b g Chicago; W. F. Bocasse, b s Pilot Temple; A. F. Fawcett, c s Bashaw, Jr.; O. A. Hickok, s s Elmo; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Belle.

No. 3—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile, three in five. $400 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third. J. C. Simpson, ch colt, Burnbrace; W. Patrick, b filly, Lady Fairfield; R. & J. Rowett, c c Illinois; J. Demass, g c Jim Conner; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. D. Small, b g Whitcomb; Geo. Clarkson, s m Lady Lawrence; M. C. Wilbur, b g Vaughan; W. Patrick, b m Virginia; J. Predmore, s g Hope; A. F. Fawcett, b m Nellie Ward; D. A. Corey, c g Charley.

No. 5—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. H. H. Yates, b m Kate Hazard; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; J. Predmore, blk g Ed. Suley; A. H. Buck, c m Hattie; N. J. Coleman, blk m Kate; A. F. Fawcett, b m Ellen Davis; O. A. Hickok, b m Greenwich Maid; W. O. Bryant, Bobby Gold Dust.

No. 6—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile, single dash. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse; J. C. Simpson, b m Waunetta; W. Patrick, b m Fanny Brown; W. Patrick, b s Regent; W. Patrick, b f Easter; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, bf Venus.

THIRD DAY.

No. 7—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth. Henry McNulty, g s Shoo Fly; T. P. Rosch, b g John H.; M. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar; W. Patrick, s g Kimball; N. J. Coleman, b s Mambrino Pilot; R. Robbins, b m Ida; E. D. Rood, Chance; W. W. Hamilton, b g Lurcher.

No. 8—Purse $2,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $1,000 to first; $500 to second; $300 to third; $200 to fourth. T. P. Rosch, b g Pat Ring; O. A. Hickok, b s Ripon Boy; T. J. Smith, b m Flora Bell; W. S. Frazier; b g Bro. Jonathan.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9—Purse $3,500.

Free to all. $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $500 to third. W. T. Lixon, b s, Pilot Temple; Graves & Loomis, br g Chicago; E. S. Brown, b g Bro. Jonathan; T. P. Rosch, b g Pat Ring; A. F. Fawcett, [illegible]; Budd Doble, b g Jay Gould; O. A. Hickok, s g Elmo; W. Patrick, b m Flora Belle.

No. 10—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile and repeat. $300 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third. Ed. Gray, s g King's Excuse; J. C. Simpson, ch c Burnbrace; W. Patrick, b f Lady Fairfield; W. Patrick, b f Easter; R. and J. Rowett, b m Belle Aiken; J. Demass, b g Protection; S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.

Horses will start PROMPTLY at 2 o'clock.

Cars leave Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Depot every afternoon for the races.

State st. cars will run direct to the track every ten minutes.

Pools sold every evening preceding the races at Sherman House and Grand Central Hotel.

W. T. WIGHTMAN, Sec. A. S. GAGE, Treas.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale
OF
CHINA,
GLASS,
CROCKERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 105 STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.
From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to
Rev. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J.,
Vice President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison Avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
No. 11 Eighteenth-st.,

A classical and English school for pupils of both sexes. Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 9.
E. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

GIFT CONCERT.

The Public Library of Kentucky.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED!

No Postponement
From September 28th.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that their drawing will positively take place on Sept. 28th prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstance can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must first be supplied, and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 19 1872.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL
A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER,
General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE,
General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING,
Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 26, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Iowa, Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.

JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
W. HANLEY, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Read and his wife Henrietta V. M. Read, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary C. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Read, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,[illegible], payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 5, containing 486 16-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 35 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lot No. 608, containing 94 [illegible] acres, together, 220 [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption, of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 185 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 150 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 62 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 9 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. E. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 128 Fifth-av., near Madison.
American Horse Shoer.
S. DUNNING, 34 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 18 and 34 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 278 Wabash-av., late of Robb & [illegible].
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 305 State st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 63 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 65 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 25 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 312 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 8 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLER, 72 Washington st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 77 S. Canal & 390 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 467 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 22 Randolph st. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 268 and 270 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 38 Market. Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 62 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 67 River st. Local Agents wanted.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 15 & 16 Madison, near State.
Cloaks.
AMERICAN CLOAK CO., 467 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 388 State st. cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. B. PAGE & CO., 53 S. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 24 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Fancy Goods (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 256 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 220 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 29 Market-st.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 36 Market st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 244 and 256 Wabash-av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 22 Rich. av., Oaks Block.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 236 to 240 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 22 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 121 Michigan av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 22 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 51 & 53 South Water-st.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 52 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 14[illegible] 236 st. and 222 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders), 75 Lake-st.
LABBE & NORTH, 18 [illegible] Lake st. cor. Clinton.
[illegible] ALLING & CO., 11 [illegible].
MARTLEY, BROS. & CO., 10 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 76 Lake st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 148 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 24 and 26 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARRART & WALLORY, 27 & 29 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilley & Co.) 46 S. Canal st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 46 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. & [illegible].
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 28 West Madison st.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 222 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 220 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 43 W. Madison-st.
H. N. [illegible] & CO., 183 [illegible] W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 453 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 473 Wabash av. and 43 W. Madison.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 441 State and 51 West Madison-st.
BODDIN & HAMILTON, 249 State and 309 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 61 West Twelfth-st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 121 LaSalle-st. Room 23.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 282 Wabash-av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. O. WALLIN & SONS, 13 South Canal st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. CHOLTON & CO., 41 and 43 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 257 and 259 Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end Lake-st bridge.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline, &c. (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tacott & Co.), 58 State.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines and 228 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash & 71 W. Lake.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
C. G. CLARKE, 26 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 63 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturer.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 122 to 126 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d-st., Room 1.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 87 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 292 to 296 Wabash-av.
REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 258 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 82 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 13 North Clinton st.
W. & R. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle st.
OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 166 LaSalle st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 813 Wabash av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 179 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 37 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 409 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State st. and 14th & [illegible].
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich. av. [illegible].
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 184 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 355 W. Mad. & 363 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 266 Wabash av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 273 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 136 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 245 South Water st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 294 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 65 and 67 So. Canal.
M. TERHUNE, 45 State-st.
Scroll Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 246 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier ar Light House.
L. T. RATHBONE & CO., 81 & 83 [illegible].
VIRGIL, SUTER & WHITEHEAD, 143 & 145 Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 140 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 213 West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 344 State st. and 391 Wabash-av.
VOGLES & GEUDTNER, 224 Mich. av. nr. Congress.
Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 122 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 143 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 234 E. Randolph st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 12 N. Jefferson.

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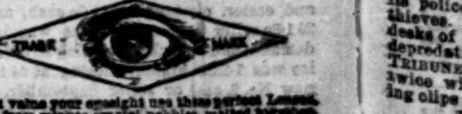

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Harrocks Matthews, Leger & Mathews have this day formed a copartnership in the Wire Workers and Weavers Light and Heavy Iron Railing, and manufacturers of Twisted Wire Netting by improved machinery.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

The local money market continues active, but the supply of funds in the banks is on the increase, owing to the falling off in the demand for money in the country. The collapse of the wheat corner has already reduced the volume of our grain receipts, and they promise to become even smaller than now, though they cannot be really small this Autumn. But the hearts of the country men were bigger than their hands. They *prepared* to ship a great deal more wheat than could possibly have been sent in here this month, even if the price of wheat had been run up to $2.00 per bu. Hence they have money left on which to send in grain, and want comparatively little for that purpose for a few days yet.

The city demand from regular commercial borrowers is fair; the inquiry for shipment being really good,—much better than a week ago, though the shipments of grain do not indicate the fact. And there is reason to believe that the demands from that quarter will be much greater before long. The recent troubles in the option business have caused the banks to look out much more carefully than usual for speculative paper, and very little of that class is accepted. Legitimate borrowers are willingly accommodated on the usual terms of 10 per cent per annum.

Eastern exchange was again a shade firmer. Sales were reported between banks at 75c per 1,000 discount, and some holders would not sell at a greater discount than 50c. Counter rates were quoted at par selling, and buying at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115¼	116
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	113¾	114
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¾	113½
5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	113½
10-40s	111¼	112
United States 5s (new issue)	111¼	111¾
United States Currency 6s	112½ ex int.	113¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7 3-10s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and T'nship 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10@par.	1.10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108½@102½
Gold Exchange		112½
Gold and Gold Coupons	112½	
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@183

Revenue stamps, 3 to 4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The following is a list of National Banks organized for the week ending Aug. 22, officially numbered:

2,038—The First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. N. B. Moore, President; J. S. McIntyre, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 19, 1872.

2,039—The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Montgomery, Ala. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000. Geo. B. Holmes, President; ——— ———, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 19, 1872.

2,040—The First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. Henry G. Page, President; James Compton, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 20, 1872.

2,041—The Ashtabula National Bank, Ohio. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $53,148. Henry Fassett, President; J. Sam Blyth, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 22, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, Aug. 27.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 8 to 12, in Block 4, in Harding's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug 17, consideration, $1,750.

S ½ e ½ s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Aug 10 (except railroad and streets); consideration, $21,000.

Wabansia av, e of and near Elk Grove st, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated Aug 26; consideration, $2,750.

Clybourne av, n w of Division st, n e f, 25 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $2,875.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug 27; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 10, of Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Aug 5; consideration, $600.

Lot 20, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $740.

Lot 12, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $740.

Lot 16, in Block 13, Ashland Second Addition, dated June 15; consideration, $1,400.

West Madison st, 150 ft w of Sheldon st, s f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 23, in Block 2, of Sutton's Addition, dated June 24; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 6, in Block 2, of C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $675.

Lot 7, in same, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $675.

Lot 44, in Cossitt's Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated July 15; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 795 Wabash av, dated July 1; consideration, $25,000.

Idaho st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 33x125½ ft, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-three ft adjoining the same, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, in Lot 98, in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Judd st, s e cor of Jefferson st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $7,000.

Evans st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $625.

Robey st, s e corner of South Western av, w f, 50 5-10 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $5,050.

West Lake st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 30x110 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $4,420.

Third st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated May 15; consideration, $1,225.

Bloomingdale Road, between Edgar st, and Ridgeville Road, s f, 72 ft to alley, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $2,550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Dunning st, n e corner of Seminary av, s f, 231x281 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $11,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 3 of Block 33, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $250.

Entire Block 24, in Egandale, dated July 1; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 5 and 6, in McCarthy's Lot 1 of Rosenmerkel's s ½ Lot 6, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 13; consideration, $4,600.

East 10 of s 20 acres of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $12,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,455	4,364	3,405	3,563
Wheat, bu	194,480	156,375	134,524	76,317
Corn, bu	382,180	245,190	107,456	80,610
Oats, bu	92,140	99,930	35,099	20,218
Rye, bu	4,290	14,263	1,600	1,761
Barley, bu	18,480	29,830	764	18,750
Grass seed, lbs	108,215	136,094	36,459	205,321
Flax seed, lbs	208,364	208,000	1,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	4,500	71,400	22,460	22,189
Cured meats, lbs	52,430	21,760	98,960	8,330
Beef, brls	....	....	70	....
Pork, brls	1,398	....	5	124
Lard, lbs	42,970	7,830	193,380	42,430
Tallow, lbs	26,880	8,290	....	20,205
Butter, lbs	18,440	63,920	22,700	....
Live hogs, No	3,314	2,959	4,771	1,491
Cattle, No	2,605	3,191	1,175	1,941
Sheep, No	289	103	....	....
Hides, lbs	51,415	63,250	77,190	115,42
Highwines, brls	203	387	188	172
Wool, lbs	187,650	36,620	20,720	53,284
Potatoes, bu	1,797	660	108	....
Lumber, m	6,568	6,546	1,391	2,165
Shingles, m	1,215	7,725	1,697	1,931
Lath, m	710	1,738	202	282
Salt, brls	2,319	180	1,096	743

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 15,745 bu wheat; 1,175 bu corn; 2,416 bu oats; 406 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 11 o'clock: Wheat—9 cars No. 1 spring, 282 cars No. 2 do, 137 cars No. 3 do, 35 cars rejected do; total, 463 cars. Corn—10 cars No. 1, 593 cars No. 2, 59 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade; total, 672 cars. Oats—54 cars No. 2, 26 cars rejected, 1 car no grade; total, 81 cars. Rye—8 cars No. 2, 3 cars rejected; total, 11 cars. Barley—12 cars No. 2, 14 cars No. 3, 13 cars rejected, 1 car no grade; total, 40 cars. By canal—34,700 bu No. 2 corn, 9,500 bu No. 2 oats.

We reported on Sunday morning the resolve of the proprietors of the Erie Basin Elevator at Buffalo to elevate all grain free of charge till further notice. Mr. Robert Law, of this city, to whom the resolve was communicated, has since been overwhelmed with applications to *contract* for the performance of this free elevation when grain now here shall arrive in Buffalo. Of course these offers have been refused, as the bargain would be "like a lawyer's jaw—all on one side." However, there is little doubt that the arrangement will be continued for some time to come; though it may be terminated at any moment.

While the Board of Trade is appointing Committees to look after big offenders against its rules, it might be well to perfect its police arrangements to catch the little thieves. The contents of the drawers in the desks of the reporters are never safe from depredation. The drawer used by THE TRIBUNE reporters has been swept clear twice within the past two weeks—including clips as well as paper.

THE LATE WHEAT CORNER.

The suspension of John B. Lyon from membership of the Board of Trade, as reported in our columns of this morning, was the occasion of much comment to-day. Many operators regarded it as uncomplimentary to the Committee now investigating the affairs of Lyon & Co., especially as Mr. Lyon has refused to transact any business on the floor since his failure. Of course, it is understood that Mr. Lyon is only suspended, not expelled; and that the Board of Directors had no discretion in the case when the application was made. He can be restored to membership at any time if the investigation should warrant it.

It was rumored around that Mr. Lyon had refused to allow the Committee to examine the books of the firm, farther than was necessary to understand the extent of his operations in the wheat corner, and that the Committee refused to have anything to do with the books under these circumstances, whereupon the application for suspension was made. But inquiry to-day showed that this was not the case. The application for suspension was made *before* any inquiry had been made of Mr. Lyon about the extent to which the books should be examined, and was understood to have been made on grounds which the applicants do not care to have published. Upon hearing of this, the Chairman of the Committee gave it as his opinion that it would be useless to examine the books, unless the creditors seemed willing to abide by the result; and the other members of the Committee seem to have concurred in the opinion. Mr. Lyon states emphatically that he had no objection to an inquiry into the standing of the firm, and all its transactions. He claims that he put $227,000 into the firm, and that the firm cannot pay more than he has offered, while the whole of the property owned by himself and wife, outside the firm, would not pay any thing like 30 per cent of the liabilities. This, however, is not the stand taken by Mr. Lyon. He says that he does not *legally* owe anything on the wheat trade; but confesses a *moral* obligation, which he is willing to meet as far as he is able, if his moral creditors will accept it. Hence he will pay the 25 per cent to those who will take it; and the rest may take what they can get by process of law,—which Mr. Lyon thinks will be just nothing.

This offer has been already accepted by many of Mr. Lyon's creditors, and they are understood to be making a strong effort to have him reinstated. They say that he has done more trading than any other man on the Board for several years past; that a good part of that trade has been brought here through his operations, as much grain was attracted here that would have gone elsewhere but for the high prices which he fostered; and that the farmers of the Northwest are richer to the extent of fully one and a half million dollars than they would have been but for the wheat corner that has recently collapsed. Of course these men also bring in the plea about tempering justice with mercy, and argue that there are a great many members of the Board who could not conscientiously throw the first stone at Mr. Lyon.

On the other side, there are several members of the Board of Trade, who insist that the delinquent should not be readmitted to the Board till he has paid the last cent of his obligations. Some of them have certainly a ... that paid Lyon & Co. the sum of $1,300 as differences on trades only the evening before the failure, and are now asked to accept $50 in full payment of $200 which he owes them. The most bitter opposition is of the selfish kind; it is made by men whose business as shippers has been practically ruined by Mr. Lyon. One of these has already received more shipping orders in the one week since the collapse of the corner than he received during the whole of three months previously. The high prices which were induced by the corner made it impossible to ship at a profit, and Lyon & Co., could only ship to prevent loss. It is not much wonder that such men should wish to see Lyon's suspension made perpetual.

But there are higher reasons than this, held by some members. It was argued on the floor to-day that if men *knew* that they would be expelled if they fail to meet their obligations, we should have much less trading of the sort recently indulged in by Chandler and Lyon. The criminal is sent to the Penitentiary not more as a punishment for his act, than as a warning to others not to offend. And by just so much as we make punishment for crime certain, by just so much do we increase the safeguards against vice. Now, if the overtrading complained of in the case of Lyon be vicious in a commercial sense, then he should receive *sure* commercial punishment, that will deter not only himself but others from undertaking such gigantic operations in the future. It is still further urged that an impecunious operator should be kicked out for failing to pay a few scores of dollars, while another is sustained in the refusal to pay as many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE MARKETS.

There was a fair business doing on Change to-day, and a general tendency to an advance in prices, though there were a few exceptions to the rule. The shipping movement was only fair, while receipts continue large. There was a satisfactorily active business doing in the grocery market, both the local and the interior demands being liberal. The demand was quite general in its character, embracing all lines of goods, though the leading staples—sugar, coffee, and rice—were inquired for more frequently than other articles in the list. In values the only changes noted were an 1-8c advance in refined sugars, and a decline of a 1 4c in rio coffees. The dry goods trade was only moderately active to-day, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant, though aside from a 1 2c decline in one or two brands of bleached and brown cottons, values were without change. The butter market was slightly more active, the cooler weather stimulating the demand, but with the exception of choice dairy there was a weak feeling all around. Cheese was in good request, and was firmly held at the advance established toward the close of last week, or at 12 1-2a13 1-2c for New York factory, and at 10 1-2a12 1-2c for Western do. Coal was firm, with no change in prices save for Blossburg, which advanced 50c per ton. Dried fruits met with a liberal demand, and were generally firm, the exception being raisins, which declined to $2 40a2 50 per box. There were no new features in the fish, hay, hides, and leather markets. Oils, paints and colors were quoted dull. A large demand existed for lumber at the yards, and a better, firmer feeling was manifested,—the inquiry being chiefly for common and medium descriptions,—the stocks of which are not heavy. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron were moderately active and firm, at unchanged figures. Nails met with a large inquiry, at $6 00 rates, while the demand for naval stores was only fairly active. Poultry and potatoes were in larger inquiry, and quotations were higher all round. Eggs sold to a small extent, at 12a13c per dozen. Wool was active, and held firmly. Building materials were active at about former prices. Railroad freights remain unchanged.

Highwines were in fair request and firm at yesterday's medium quotation, though reported heavy in New York. Sales were made of 300 brls at 89½c, and it was reported that holders bid 89½c at the close.

Lake freights were moderately active, but a shade easier, owing to the fact that the recent northeast wind has brought a good many vessels into port, though most of them have yet to discharge cargo. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 127,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 30,000 bu oats. Sail rates were: 12c for wheat, 11a11 1-2c for corn, and 7a7 1 2c for oats to Buffalo; 17c for corn to Oswego; 18c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 26c on corn.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was nominally a shade easier, though it is difficult to make the comparison, as there was nothing doing yesterday. The pork corner would seem to be nearly disposed of, so far as this month is concerned. Lard was steady, with very little inquiry. Meats are in light demand, but very firm. The market closed at the following range of quotation: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14.75; do seller September, $14.50; do seller October, $13.00a13.50; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1-2c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 7 8a7c; do rough sides, 9c; do short ribs, 9 1 4a9 3 8c; sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1 2c. Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do ham, 14a16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10 00; beef hams, $31.00a32.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14 75; 500 brls, seller September, at $14.50; 150 tcs summer lard at 8 1-4c.

Flour was very quiet, with no change in prices, most holders quoting the market as very firm. The buying was principally done by local retailers. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of: 200 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 50 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls spring extras (Glory) at $6 75; 200 brls do on p. t.; 50 brls do at $6 62½; 175 brls do at $6.50; 116 brls spring superfines at $3.60, 49 brls do at $3 10. Total, 1,140 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.50 o. t.; 30 tons do at $12.50, del.

Wheat was moderately active, and 2a3c higher than yesterday, though the reported receipts were again liberal, and the stock in store has increased 692,108 bu within the week. But New York was quoted higher, and this increased to a good shipping demand, especially as there is now a shipping margin of 8a9c per bu between here and New York. The shipping demand would have been more active but for the comparative scarcity of vessels, as the New York advance removed the fears of many that that market would speedily come down to our own level. The shipping inquiry, joined to a better demand from millers, both local and country, caused cash wheat to be at a slight premium over options, just enough to indicate a healthy trade without speculative pressure. Other grades were firm and higher in consequence. Seller September opened at $1.13 1-2, and advanced almost steadily to $1.16 1-2 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1 13 1-2a1 16 1-4. No. 1 spring closed at $1.21, and No 2 at $1.07 1-2. Seller October sold at $1.15a1.17, and seller the year at $1 13 1-2a1.15 1-4, both closing at the outside. Winter wheat was unmentioned; we have only about 11,000 bu in store of all grades, most of which is No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22; 9,600 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.20; 7,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.16; 80,600 bu do at $1 15 1 2; 110 200 bu do at $1.15 1 4; 40,000 bu do at $1.15; 59,500 bu do at $1.14 3 4; 12 400 bu do at $1.14 1 2; 1,200 bu No. 3 do at $1.08; 4 400 bu do at $1.07 1-2; 17,600 bu do at $1.07; 2,400 bu do at $1.06 1-2; 14,000 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05 1 2; 9 600 bu rejected at 93c, 9,200 bu do at 92c; 2,800 bu do at 90c. Total, 275,700 bu.

Corn was rather more active, but rather weak, at about the same average as yesterday, being easier on cash and the near future, but firmer on the more deferred options. There were very few buyers early, but they appeared in full force later, the chief demand being for next month, to fill September shorts. The "regular" receipts of No. 2 that were offered were discriminated against to some extent; partly because the scarcity of vessels prevented shippers from taking hold, and partially because those gentlemen were afraid that the enormous shipments made by Lyon & Co. now on the way East, may depress the markets before grain now bought here could arrive there. Seller September opened at 38 1-2c, advanced to 39c, declined to 38 3 4c, and closed at 38 7-8c. Seller the month opened nominal at 38 1 2c and closed dull at 38c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 38 3-8c. Seller last half of September sold at 39 1-8c, and seller October at 39 3-4a40c. Cash sales were reported of 103,400 bu No. 2 corn at 38 1 2c; 102,400 bu do at 38 3-8c; 16,400 bu do at 38 1-4c; 25,000 bu do at 38 1-8c; 136 000 bu do at 38c; 49,400 bu rejected at 35c; 3,600 bu do at 35 1-4c; 800 bu no grade at 33c; 400 bu do at 31c (in store). Total, 435,400 bu.

Oats were dull, and 3-4c lower on cash lots, while the option for next month was steady, at about the same range as yesterday. The receipts were only moderate, but there was almost no demand for anything for this month. Cash No. 2 or seller August sold at 27a27 1-2c, closing at 27 1-4c. Seller September sold at 26a26 1 8. Rejected was in good demand at yesterday's inside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 3 000 bu No. 2 oats, at 27 1-2c; 600 bu do at 27 3-8c; 14,400 bu do at 27 1-4c; 3,600 bu do at 27c; 3,000 bu rejected at 20 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 20 1-4c; 3,600 bu do at 20c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 38c on track. Total, 629,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1c higher, under a fair demand for shipment, with light offerings. Cash sales were reported of 2 000 bu No. 2 at 55 1 2c; 3 200 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 43c; 400 bu no grade at 31c. Total, 7,200 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and averaged 1-2a1c higher, the firmest feeling for future. Seller September opened at 63c, advanced to 65c, and closed at 64 1 2c. No. 3 sold at 48 1 4c for September. Cash sales were reported of 1 600 bu No. 2 at 64 1 2c; 3,800 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 63c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 49c; 800 bu do at 48c; 800 bu no grade at 33c; 1,200 bu do at 32c; 4 000 bu do at 31c; 800 bu by sample at 72c; 400 do at 63c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 17,200 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store at the close of business hours on Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Aug. 24, '72.	Aug. 17, '72.	Aug. 26, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,436
No. 2 amber	....	....	3,342
No. 2 white	....	....	388
No. 1 red	....	....	2,962
No. 2 red	3,166	2,553	21,353
No. 3 winter	6,057	5,506	2,304
Rej. winter	1,476	3,793	292
No G. winter	343	....	....
No. 1 spring	87,757	77,081	28,945
No. 2 spring	599,476	468,310	476,943
No. 3 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 H. spring	1,367	1,367	....
Rej. spring	121,768	48,803	16,751
No grade spring	1,881	1,369	131
Total	1,427,805	735,397	610,058
CORN.			
White	4,388	4,088	688
Yellow	57,477	57,058	34,402
No. 1	322,153	335,618	96,913
No. 2	2,495,266	1,761,249	1,012,163
Rejected	310,837	253,550	23,984
No grade	7,288	4,635	395
Total	3,198,399	2,416,098	1,167,645
OATS.			
No. 1	29,243	28,874	6,618
No. 2	345,848	234,145	660,993
Rejected	349,668	263,918	50,851
No grade	3,633	4,293	....
Total	728,392	520,931	718,462
RYE.			
No. 1	26,868	26,850	30,776
No. 2	69,710	71,879	143,821
Rejected	27,341	16,661	7,968
Total	123,919	115,390	182,584
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	60,907	46,731	157,481
No. 3	54,539	47,559	61,361
Rejected	26,800	14,879	11,808
No grade	619	....	1,169
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	142,872	109,169	231,489

Total 5,621,037 bu. This shows an increase during the week of 692,108 bu wheat, 782,301 bu corn, 207,461 bu oats, 8,529 bu rye, 33,703 bu barley. Total increase 1,724,102 bu. The grain in store as obtained by actual measurement will be published next week.

The London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle*, under date of Aug. 10 says:

Violent thunderstorms and heavy rains have been the main characteristics of the weather during the week. So heavy has been the downpour that very great anxiety has been felt regarding the harvest, which has already been seriously delayed. Throughout the whole south of England a large quantity of wheat is now standing in shocks awaiting the process of carting and stacking, but the weather has been too adverse to enable the farmer to remove the produce to the barn. The less favorable accounts regarding the crops have naturally given firmness to the wheat trade, and although prices are rather light, yet a further advance of 1s to 2s ₽ quarter has been established. It is becoming evident that our crop will be deficient both in quantity and quality, and will require a large admixture of dry foreign wheat, if it is to be converted into useful quality of flour. In the approaching season, therefore, good foreign wheat is certain to command an extensive sale.

That we shall receive adequate supplies of produce from abroad is now pretty certain. The abundance of crops in France is confirmed, and as prices are very remunerative here, we may expect a large importation in the course of a few weeks. An abundant crop in France, at a time when French embarrassements are great, is significant, and may have an effect upon our wheat trade altogether unlooked for. During the season just concluding France sold a very considerable quantity of barley in our market, and continued to forward supplies, even though the prices of all feeding stuffs, owing to their abundance, were low. It is very probable, therefore, that when the finest English wheat is worth about 60s per quarter France may part with a large proportion of her crop, and convert it into corn which is so much needed at the present time. Such a course might cause France to be an importer during the closing weeks of the season, but it is nevertheless considered to be more than probable. In Germany the crops are also good, but from the south of Russia very variable reports have been received.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York, for the week ending Aug. 20, 1872, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	109	....	3,800	799,925	1,592,311
London	343	175	....	14,802	....
Glasgow	23	25	....	163,550	148,886
Antwerp	....	....	371,470	95,000	....
Hamburg	....	100	311,709	98,000	50,000
Bremen	....	51	57,600	....	550,197
Rotterdam	....	50	105,800	....	....
Stettin	....	....	221,184	....	....
West Indies	1,003	277	335,280	69,323	16,712
B. N. A. Col.	334	303	....	1,500	300
B. Guiana	....	25	....	....	....
Brazil	....	....	4,116	....	....
Cen. Rep.	....	....	11,160	2,800	....
Arg. Rep.	....	....	11,169	....	....
Total	1,806	1,205	2,781,212	1,246,606	2,358,256
Week Aug. 13	1,322	754	1,625,461	1,737,255	3,535,942
Week Aug. 6	2,377	1,210	2,994,785	1,966,740	5,283,294
Week July 31	4,253	965	1,908,091	1,621,879	3,655,196
Week July 23	2,219	1,201	2,002,159	2,751,149	3,068,771

And 77,140 lbs butter; 74,521 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 20, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	149,128	127,850	68,489
Beef, pkgs	82,578	137,182	62,858
Lard, lbs	141,785,067	75,338,842	23,426,888
Bacon, lbs	183,864,515	89,601,819	26,331,045
Butter, lbs	4,027,983	4,430,849	1,231,216
Cheese, lbs	46,540,650	51,341,932	41,838,276
Tallow, lbs	49,560,425	25,429,845	13,768,992

LATER.

The afternoon markets were moderately active. Wheat was higher but weak, corn easier, oats steady; pork a shade firmer. Sales on the call were as follows: 5,000 bu wheat seller the month at $1.17 1-2; 15,000 bu seller September at $1.17 1 2; 10,000 bu do $1.17 3 8; 30,000 bu do at $1.17 1 4; 5,000 bu do at $1.17 1-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.17; 5 000 bu seller last half of September at $1.17 5 8; 10,000 bu seller October at $1.17 1 2; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 3 8; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 1-4; 10,000 bu seller the year at $1.15 1-2; 15,000 bu do, at $1.15 1-4; 10,000 bu corn seller September at 38 7-8c; 65,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 5,000 bu oats at 27 1-2c; 500 brls mess pork at $13.85; 500 brls do seller September at $15 00.

The closing prices on the call were:

	Bid.	Offered.
Wheat, cash	$1 17½	$1.18
Wheat, seller August	1.17½	1.17¾
Wheat, seller September	1.16¾	1.17½
Wheat, seller October	1.17¼	1.17½
Wheat, seller the year	1.15	1.15½
Corn, cash	38	38¼
Corn, seller the month	38	38½
Corn, seller September	....	38¾
Corn, seller last half September	39¼	39¾
Corn, seller October	39¾	40
Oats, seller August	....	27¼
Oats, seller September	26	26¼
Oats, seller October	25¾	....
Oats, seller the year	25¾	....
Mess pork, seller August	14 85	15.00
Mess pork, seller September	....	15.00
Mess pork, seller December	....	....

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

BUTTER—The past week has been a very quiet one in this branch of trade, the local as well as the outside demand being of a limited character. The arrivals, however, have been light, and this fact enabled holders to prevent any material decline, though a feeling of weakness has prevailed for all grades, except perhaps "choice," the supply of which continues to fall considerably short of the current wants of the trade. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 21@24c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line remain steady and unchanged. The activity noticeable for some time past in the market for grain bags shows no signs of abatement, and stocks are being steadily reduced. Other goods are in moderate request only. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BROOM CORN—The demand was small and prices favored buyers. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@$120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—We quote the market quiet at about previous figures: $2.35@2.50 for fair to choice premium and $2.50@2 75 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand last week was large, and prices were firm as follows: Stucco, $2 75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2 10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2 00@2.10; Akron cement, $2 00@2 10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime, brls, $1 75@1.80; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 85 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$12 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	15 00
18x22 to 18x30	8 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 26x44	11 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	25 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x56	....	25 50
32x56 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	27 50
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

CHEESE—Since our last weekly review there has been an advance of 1c per lb in the price of this staple, the upward movement being in sympathy with New York and Liverpool. The demand has not been as active as is usual at this season of the year, owing to the extreme heat, but there are indications of a brisk trade during the coming week, and the present prices will no doubt be firmly sustained. Stocks are fair. We quote: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 12½@13c; Western factory, 10½@12½c.

COAL—The exceeding firmness that, for the past fortnight, has pervaded the market for anthracite coal continues, and an advance is now talked of. Soft descriptions remain comparatively steady. Blossburg is 50c per ton higher than on the date of our last weekly review, with which exception quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11 00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9.40; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $5.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $5 50; Wilmington, $4 00.

CANNED GOODS—There has been a general revision of quotations during the past week, lower prices prevailing for nearly everything in the list. Trade has not yet fairly opened, but a steady improvement is noticed, and dealers look for a large fall business. We now quote as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2 25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3 00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.35@2.50
Corn, Elgin	2 15@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2 80@3 00
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2 50
Oysters, 2 lb	1 25
Oysters, 2 lb	1 35

COOPERAGE—Last week a fair demand existed for cooperage, and prices were a shade firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 45; lard tierces, $1 70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₽ set; flour hoop poles, $13.50@15.00 ₽ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 ₽ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₽ m.

EGGS—Continue dull at 12@13c per dozen. The supply is large.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is a fair business doing in drugs and chemicals, and the general market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. Among the changes since our last report may be mentioned an advance of 5c in Tonqua beans, a slight advance in quinine, and a decline of 25c in Sanderson's oil of lemon. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.40 @ 1.45
Acid, oxalic, lb	28 @ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	67 @ 70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25 @ 28
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.30 @ ....
Borax, ref., lb	38 @ 40
Blue vitriol, lb	15 @ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48 @ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.50 @ 1.60
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35 @ 40
Gum camphor, lb	50 @ ....
Gum opium, lb	7.75
Gum shellac, lb	45 @ 50
Glue, white, lb	45 @ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50 @ 12.00
Lye, conc, case	6.00 @ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @ 5 75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @ 1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	5.00 @ 5.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	65 @ 70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @ ....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.75 @ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00 @ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.75 @ ....
Red precip., lb	1.50 @ 1.55
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @ 1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @ 18
Sulphur, lb	5 @ 9

FISH—In this department of trade the week under review has not been notable for any decided change in its general features. Trade is gradually improving, which has the effect to strengthen prices a little, but no actual advance has taken place, nor is any looked for at present. Stocks are now in good working order, and the wants of dealers are promptly met. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2, $4.70@4 80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4 75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $3.00@3.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1 70@1 80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A reduction of 10c per box in the price of raisins was the only change noted within the past half dozen days. Business continues to improve as the season advances, and the general market exhibits a firmer, healthier tone. Stocks have been much improved, and dealers no longer complain of their inability to promptly fill orders. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11½@12½c; raisins, $2.40@2.50; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6½@7½c; do Western, 7½@8c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Market easier on apples, higher on grapes and pears, and will probably rule very low on peaches at the closing up this afternoon. There are 20,000 baskets of peaches in, and, as the boats were slow unloading, but few could be had for the morning market, and the range of prices will be lower than now quoted. Sales: Apples—60 brls poor to fair at $1 50@1 75; 40 good at $2.00; 30 choice at $1.20; 150 at $2.25; 60 do in a retail way at $2 50. Pears—60 boxes good Bartletts at $1.00; 20 choice at $1 25; 15 common at 85c. Grapes—20 cases (36 lbs) at $3 00; 5 at $3.25; 30 cases (24 lbs) at $1.74; 10 fair at $1.50; 20 boxes ½ bu at $1.00 per box. Peaches—325 baskets small at 25@35c; 300 fair at 37½@40c; 905 good at 50c; 130 good Crawfords at 75@80c; 60 choice at $1.00; 30 fancy do at $1.25; 140 boxes small at 35@40c; 450 good at 50c; 440 good shipping Crawfords at 60c; 230 at 62½c. Berries—More plenty. Sales: Blackberries—25 cases (16 qts) soft at $2.25; 45 good at $2.80; 30 at $2.60; 10 at $2.75. The lemon market was active, and prices were firmer. We now quote:

French	$11.50@12.00
Messina	10.50@11.00

GROCERIES—There has been more activity in the grocery trade than during the preceding two or three weeks, the attendance of interior buyers being noticeably larger, while orders by mail also exhibited a respectable increase. This increased activity has imparted a somewhat firmer feeling, and the market may now be quoted strong for nearly all articles in the list, the exception being Rio coffees, which to-day declined a ¼c. In refined sugars we note ⅛c advance:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 22½@23c; choice do, 22¼@22½c; prime do, 22@22¼c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23¼c; Maricaibo, 22½@23¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@25½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; white Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Prime old hay is becoming extremely scarce, and for beater pressed Timothy high prices are still being paid. New hay is arriving freely, and lower prices are looked for. The local, as well as the outside demands are now fair. Dealers are now paying the following prices: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.50@19.00; do loose pressed, $15 00@16 00; old prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16 00; do loose pressed, $13 00@14 00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new worthy of mention has been developed in connection with the hide market since our last weekly review. A steady fair demand exists, both to supply local and Eastern wants, and the market is kept bare of stock. The following prices are current: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 23c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Last week trade was active, and a very firm feeling pervaded the market. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5 10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 8-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7 rates
Norway nail-rods	9 @ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12 rate

LEATHER—Continues in good request, and prices rule firm for all descriptions. Stocks are being steadily improved, but there is still a scarcity of certain lines. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₽ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₽ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₽ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	33@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	30@ 31

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.80@ 2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 1.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.85@ 2 00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—During the past week trade has ruled active, and for tin plate prices were firmer; other varieties were unchanged:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17 00; do, 14x20, $17 00; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9c; bdls, 8c net.

MELONS—Salable. Sales: 2,500 fair to good size watermelons, at $10.00@16.00 per 100.

NAILS—Met with a large demand upon the basis of $6 00 rates; 10d to 60d per keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6 50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; do 3d, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ₽ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market dull, at unchanged quotations:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	21 @ 29
Marline, per lb	29 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₽ bale	5 00 @6.50
Pitch, per brl	6 50 @7.25
Tar, ₽ brl	6 00 @6.50

OILS—Business in this department continues dull. Neither the local or outside demands are, at present, very considerable, and the general market seems to be lacking in strength. No quotable change have taken place during the week, and we repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2 00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The condition of this market remains unchanged. Only a limited business is doing, and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. Following are the nominal rates:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	13 50
Snow white	11 00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16 00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—The demand for this article continues largely in excess of the supply, and prices are still working upward. We now quote as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63 00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 61 00
No 1 Lake Superior	59.00 ....
No. 2 Lake Superior	58 00 ....
No. 1 Tuscarawas	59.00 ....
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	62.00 ....
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	57.00 ....

PAPER STOCK—Is in steady fair request, and commands the prices given below:

Country mixed rags, ₽ lb	3½@3¾
Cotton rags, ₽ lb	4 @4½
Woollen rags, ₽ lb	@1½
Soft woollen rags, ₽ lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, ₽ lb	3 @4
Cable rope, ₽ lb	4½@5
Printed paper and books, ₽ lb	4 @5
Common paper, ₽ lb	@1

POTATOES—The demand was active, prices ruled higher all round. We now quote: New at $1 75@2.00 ₽ brl, and 50@60c ₽ bu.

POULTRY—The aggregate demand was tolerably large and prices were a shade stronger: Spring chickens, $2.50@3 50; old at $4.50; turkeys at 13@14c ₽ lb.

SALT—The demand last week was large, and with the exception of a slight advance on coarse grades, prices were nominally unchanged. Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.12½; do. with bags, $3.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—Following are the prices now current: Timothy at $3 00@3.05 for good; $3.10@3.12½ for prime; clover, $5 95@6 00.

TEAS—A good business is doing at the annexed range of prices. The market is liberally supplied. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1 20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade is reported reasonably active, and for the better class of goods the market is decidedly firm, as stocks are light. Following are the prices current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice 65@70c; common, 55@65c; poor, 49@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, 11.50@12 00; slabs, $6 50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues to improve in demand, and as the receipts are not heavy, prices tend upward. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	65@68c
Tub, common	60@65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55@58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@44c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52@55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40@44c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	53@57c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50@55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	33@36c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40@43c
Super, pulled	50@55c
Extra, pulled	50@55c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	40	60	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	....	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.40	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

Although in comparison with any of the half dozen preceding weeks the market for dry goods exhibits increased activity in all departments, the movement is by no means as active as might reasonably be expected at this season of the year, and is far from meeting the expectations of dealers. The extreme heat prevalent during the past week may be mentioned among the hindering causes, but the prime cause is no doubt found in the fact that buyers generally have the impression that the market has not yet become settled, and that prices both for cotton and woollen goods will rule lower later in the season. Consequently they are only taking such goods as immediate wants compel, deferring the bulk of their purchases till the latest possible moment, for any new development in the condition of the market. Stocks have been much improved within the past half dozen days, both in size and general attractiveness, and everything points to an active and prosperous fall trade. Among recent changes in prices are noted a decline of ½c in Nashua fine browns, and a ½c in Hill, Auburn, Cabot, and Dwight bleached cottons. Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	14½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	14 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	14	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Arlington B	11
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	15½	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	14 c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	14
Laconia	14	Indian Orchard	13

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Slaters Paper	10½c
Washington	9	Manville Paper	11½

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22½	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	16
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13
Hill	15	Green, G	12
Auburn, A	15½		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	25 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	23
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	27
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	22
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

York, blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	39 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	36½	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Rockford, R'per C'y	35		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING Aug. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,605	3 314	289
Tuesday	2,053	7,728	730
Total	4 658	11 042	1 019
Same time last week	7,369	17 384	858
Week before last	6 787	15 817	1,188

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday	1,174	4,771	....

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been only 4,658, or nearly 3,000 less than for the same period last week, and 2,000 less than for the same period week before last. The light supply on sale, together with the slight improvement in the tone of the Eastern markets, stimulated the demand and induced a better, firmer feeling all around. The offerings were not of a quality to invite trade, consisting, as they did, principally of Texans and half-fattened natives, but all classes of buyers were operating and all grades of stock were salable, though the poorer sorts sold slowly. Good to choice steers suited to the wants of the New York, Boston, and Albany markets were most in demand, and the few of this description offered, were taken up at an advance on last week's prices, the appreciation being fully an ⅛c. The best droves were taken at $6 50@6 87½, for well matured steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs. The outside figure was paid for 76 head averaging 1,465 lbs. There were, however, comparatively few transactions at these prices, most of the day's sales being effected at the low range of $2 50@5 00. Sales of Texas cattle were chiefly at $2 50@2 75 for through droves, and at $3.87½@4 00 for Northern-wintered. A few choice corn-fed were taken at $4 25@4 50. Stock steers met with a better inquiry than is usual on Tuesdays, a number of transfers being reported at $3 50@4 40. The wants of local butchers were mainly supplied at $2 10@3 40 for Texans and at $3 50@4 50 for natives. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 50@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5 85@6 35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 35@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4 75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@4.25
Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@2 75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2 75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
11 cows	919	$1 50
17 calves	175	5.00
17 Texas cattle	661	2.50
16 butchers' steers	975	4.20
38 Texas cattle	795	3 35
20 Texas cattle	807	3.35
61 Texas cattle	754	2.75
20 Texas cattle	785	3 00
20 Texas cattle	737	2.75
40 Texas cattle	822	2 87½
93 Texas cattle	661	2.55
24 Texas cattle	737	2 87½
96 Texas cattle	1,043	3 ..
61 medium steers	1,108	5 12½
49 medium steers	1,134	5 00
83 Texas cattle	1,170	3 75
78 choice steers	1,188	6.00
32 medium steers	1,140	5.50
54 Texas cattle	991	3.00
102 Texas cattle	1,129	3 65
85 Texas cattle	1,136	4 25
17 Texas cattle	1,144	4 25
89 fair steers	1,130	5 00
82 fair steers	1,110	4.87½
20 cows	926	3.25
14 good steers	1,176	5 50
80 Texas cattle	1,172	3.75
82 fleshy steers	1,028	5.00
20 Texas cattle	960	3.20
20 Texas cattle	948	3 55
96 extra steers	1,4..	6 50
68 choice steers	1,4..	6 00
76 extra steers	1,465	6 87½
85 Texas cattle	886	3.25
80 Texas cattle	938	3.25
82 fleshy steers	1,110	4 87½
25 Cherokee steers	936	3 50
16 extra steers	1,332	6 62½
20 stockers	938	3 55
9 calves	297	4.50
17 cows	1,082	..
11 cows	918	..
17 cows	892	..

HOGS—The hog market was active to-day, and prices were firm and higher. At the opening trading was a little slow, buyers being unwilling to pay the advance demanded, but by the middle of the forenoon the bidding had become quite spirited, and prices crept up full 10c per 100 lbs. The extreme range was $4 50@5 00, though only one or two car loads sold above $4.90, and barely a half dozen below $4.60, the major portion changing hands within the range of $4.65@4.85. All sold, and the market closed steady at $4 50@4.80 for common to extra heavy, and at $4 65@4.95 for common to extra light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	206	$4.75	51	188	$4.80	46	275	$4.60
47	262	4.40	253	289	4.75	46	225	4.75
37	211	4.75	175	246	4.65	45	316	4.80
41	265	4.75	49	255	4.70	57	236	4.90
22	228	4.75	62	202	4.75	135	196	4.90
24	321	4.50	54	202	4.80	54	280	4.80
49	226	4.65	105	290	4.85	64	200	4.90
125	243	4 75	49	237	4.70	71	182	4.90
142	214	4 80	53	226	4.80	58	238	5 00
58	230	4.80	57	198	4.75	50	249	4.75
71	183	4.80	41	192	4.80	42	206	4.75
64	200	4.90	49	245	4.65	47	196	4.80
54	256	4 62½	50	255	4.65	50	220	4.75
44	236	4.75	65	200	4.80	41	239	4.70
46	312	4.65	33	283	4.75	54	201	4.75
55	270	4.70	42	269	4 65	54	198	4.75
50	264	4.75	59	208	4 80	62	264	4 65
58	200	4.80	44	304	4.80	71	207	4.75
51	267	4.62½	56	200	4.75	47	241	4.50
46	284	4.75	58	196	4.70	51	246	4 65
49	229	4 80	82	208	4.75			

SHEEP—The supply fell short of the demand, and prices were a shade higher. We quote inferior to common at $3 50@3.75 per 100 lbs; medium at $4 00@4 50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25. Stock sheep are in demand at $3.00@3.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,568	1,391
Shingles, m	1,215	1,697
Lath, pieces, m	710	202

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,546	2,165
Shingles, m	7,725	1,931
Lath, pieces, m	4,738	282

CARGOES—A good demand existed for lumber last week, and prices were, as a general thing, higher on piece stuff. Choice descriptions were in good inquiry, but, as the receipts were small, a much firmer feeling was developed. To-day, trade was active, and sales were quick at a slight advance. At the close three cargoes were left over. A sawed shingles and lath ruled firm. Pickets were dull.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$ 3.50@ 3 75
Ludington, ₽ m	3.25
Pentwater, ₽ m	3 00
Muskegon, ₽ m	2.50@ 2 75
White Lake, ₽ m	3.00@ 3 25
Grand River, ₽ m	2.50
Saginaw, ₽ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	3 50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₽ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ₽ cord	3 75
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13@ .14c
Ahnepee—shingles	.30c
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	5.00@ 5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13.60
Joist and scantling	12 37½@12.75
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Following are the quotations now ruling:

Cargo barge Comet, from Muskegon, 50 m ft 3 8 inch at $20 00; 10 m ft joist and scantling at $13 00; 10 m ft square timber at $16.00; 150 m ft Norway inch at $16.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Potomac, from Cheboygan, 210 m ft mill run boards, at $21.00; lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Geo. L. Wrenn, from Cheboygan, 225 m ft mill run boards, at $21.00; lath at $2 75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Oconto, 150 m ft strips and boards at $21.00; 42 m lath at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Phoenix, from Oconto, 150 ft strips and boards at $21.00; 20 m lath at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Margaret Dall, from Oconto, 160 m ft strips and boards at $21 00; 28 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Alvin Bronson, from Traverse City, 200 m ft hemlock, 3x12—18, 20, 22, and 24 ft—at $15 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. F. Tracy, from Manistee, 29 m feet 3x11, 20 feet and over, at $20.00; 100 m scantling and joist at $13.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 42 m ft lumber at $20.00; 80 m boards and strips at $15.00; 10 m ft scantling and joist at $13.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 80 m ft joist and scantling at $13.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr E M. Shoyer, from Grand Haven, 30 m ft strips and boards at $19.00; 6 m pickets at $10 00; 20 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Oceana, from Ludington, 122 m ft joist and scantling (mill tally) at $12.75. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gesine, from Ludington, 85 m ft joist and scantling at $12 75. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Z. G Simons, from Manistee, 140 m ft joist and scantling at $12.87½; 3 inch, 20 ft and over, $20.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Manistee, 215 m ft joist and scantling at $12 87½; 3-inch, 20 ft and over, at $20. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Planet, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $12 87½; 3-inch 20 ft and over at $20. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Bates, from Manistee, 65 m ft 2-inch culls at $7; 7 m ft joist and scantling at $13. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 13 m ft at $20 for 3 inch 20 ft and over, and $12 for 2-inch joist and scantling. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from Ludington, 102 m ft joist and scantling at $12 65, mill tally. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 195 m ft joist and scantling at $13. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Iver Lawson, from Muskegon, 172 m ft common mixed at $14.50. Sold by Gideon Truesdell.

Cargo scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 78 m ft common mixed at $12.50. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo scow Three Bells, from Saugatuck, 88 m ft culls at $8.00. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo schrs Roeder and Westchester, from Muskegon, 260 m ft strips and boards, at $12.50. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Evening Star, from Duncan, 200 m ft mixed dimension at $21.00 for 3x12s, 3x14s, 2x12s, and 2x14s, 20 ft and over; $14.00 for balance, 2-inch, 20 ft and over; $12.00 for short joist and scantling 18 ft and over; $18.00 for timber 20 ft and over, and $2 75 for lath. Sold by R K Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 60 m ft timber at $18 00; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12 87½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr E Simmons, from Manistee, 75 m ft small timber at $17 00; 115 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00, mill tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Manistee, 45 m ft small timber at $17 00; 87 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00, mill tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $13 00, mill tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Meridian, from Oconto, 150 m ft strips and boards at $21 00; 40 m lath at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand last week was large, and prices were fully sustained. The stocks are ample. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42 00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38 00
A stock boards	33.00@35 00
B stock boards	25.00@27 00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15 00
Dry fencing	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18 00@20.00
Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Clear posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now ruling:

A or star shingles	$3 12½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 60 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Aug. 27.

Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 81 pkgs fish, 129 pkgs butter, 370 bags flax seed, 54 bdls hides, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 11 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 50 tons pig iron, 608 bars railroad iron, 93 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, 36 tons iron, 30 m lumber, 1,000 m shingles, 150 poles, 111 posts.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 314 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr West Side, Milwaukee, light.
Schr John S. Mott, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr S. F. Gale, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Raymond's Pier, 150 m lumber, 200 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Scow Martha, Evanston, 18 yds gravel.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 15 cds wood, 1,500 railroad ties.
Scow M. Helen, White Lake, 900 m shingles.
Tug W. K. Miner, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 343 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 153 tons railroad iron and sundries.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Erie, 1,000 tons coal.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Cayahuga, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr A G. Morey, Kelley's Island, sundries.
Schr Colonel Hegg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 140 m lumber, 160 m lath.
Schr ... Leon, ...gon, 200 m lumber.
Schr ..., ...eph, 60 m lumber.
Schr ..., ...ington, 103 m lumber.
Schr ..., Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
Schr ..., Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr James F. Joy, Erie, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Rising Star, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr Libbie Nau, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, 476 tons coal.
Schr Geo. C. Finney, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 124 m lumber.
Schr Wm. G. Grant, Little Sodus, 407 tons coal.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Potomac, Sheboygan, 200 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 504 tons iron ore, 81 tons pig iron, 29 pkgs fish, 260 hides, and sundries.
Schr Florida, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 97 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Green Bay, 100 m lumber, 500 m shingles.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 520 tons coal.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, Grand Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Sheboygan, 210 m lumber, 33 m lath.
Schr Robbie Knapp, Port Washington, 16,000 brick.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Kingston, 820 tons railroad iron.
Schr Progress, White Lake, 45 cds wood.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 273 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 114,360 ft lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, 205 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Scow Lorena, Holland, 24 m bricks.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, 41 m bricks.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 54 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, White Lake, 45 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Plummer's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Scow D. K. Owen, Two Creeks, 72 cds wood and 512 telegraph poles.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Wyandotte, 1,650 bars railroad iron.
Schr P. Hayman, Oconto, 192 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr James Garrett, Alpena, 250 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, 186 m lumber.
Schr Atlantic, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Jo Vilas, Big Suamico, 130 m lumber, 100 m lath, 300 m shingles.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 80 cds wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 225 m lumber, 15 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Schr Guide, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 162 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Sister Bay, 180 cds wood.
Schr Evening Star, Sheboygan, 200 m lumber.
Schr New Dominion, Goderich, 2,670 brls salt.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 660 tons coal.
Schr Kingfisher, Erie, 874 tons coal.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 300 tons salt (bulk).
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Restless, Grand Haven, 41 m lumber.
Schr Miami, Kenosha, light.
Schr Aconitus, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, 165 m lumber.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.

CLEARED............Aug. 27.

Prop Annie Young, Erie, 30,000 bu wheat, 500 tcs lard.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Grand Bay, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 26,000 bu wheat, 550 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 14,038 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 25 cases lard, 10 bags timothy seed and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr White Oak, Byng Inlet, 13,594 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 100 bu oats.
Schr Mary Helen, White Hall, 2,00 bu oats and sundries.
Scow Martha, Evanston, 8,200 ft lumber.
Schr Jennie and Annie, Buffalo, 21,800 bu wheat.
Schr A [M. Beers, Bay de Noc, sundries.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 2,000 bu oats, 70 brls pork and sundries.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 500 bu oats, 10 brls pork.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 2 500 bu oats.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 3,740 bu wheat, 850 bags flaxseed.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—We note the following engagements: To Kingston—schrs West Side and Rising Star, wheat at 19c. To Port Colborne—schrs Amaranth and Groton, wheat at 12½c. To Collingwood—schr New Dominion, corn at 8½c. To Buffalo—schrs C. H. Hackly, J. Miner, Miami, and prop Arizona, corn at 11c; prop Montana, wheat and oats to New York, through rates. To Sarnia—schr W. G. Grant, wheat at 10c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—Grain freights are firm and steady at Saturday's advance, and vessels scarce at 12c for wheat to Buffalo. The Oswego rate is nominal at 18c, and Kingston at 19c. We hear of no charters.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Rates steady and vessels scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schr Vanretta, 1,900 brls salt to Toledo at 7½ f. o. b.; schr Theo. Perry, coal to Detroit at 75c per ton free; schr Fleetwing, coal to Milwaukee at $1 60 per ton, free; bark Racine, coal to Portage at $2.25 per ton, free.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—Vessels are scarce and rates very firm. The schr Oades, to arrive, has been taken for wheat to Oswego at 12c.

The farther engagements are as follows: Schr Ferret, lumber, Detroit to Cleveland, at $1.75 per m on rail; scow St. Joseph, lumber, Detroit to Cleveland, $1.75 per m on rail; scow Juno, telegraph poles, Nine Mile Point to Cleveland, for 25 footpoles 60c each, and 65c for 30 foot poles, on rail with 30 m brick up; freight $3.25 per m, free in and out, trimmed by vessels to Alpena.—*Tribune*.

From the Copper Region.

The Purser of the steamer St. Paul, which has arrived, gives the following extracts from the steamer's log: Left Duluth on the 20th inst. at noon. The propellers St. Louis and China were at that port. Called at the usual landings and left Marquette Thursday evening. The following vessels were at Marquette: Barks Leona, Levi Rawson, City of Buffalo; schrs D. P. Rhodes, E. C. Roberts, J. F. Card, Moses Gage, Chenango, Mary Elizabeth, Mazill, A. W. Luckey, John Burt, C. R. Blake, Amoskeag, Otter, L. L. Lamb, A. H. Moss, Cambridge; steam barges D. W. Powers, Fay, and Lady Franklin. The schrs Corsair, F. R. Locke, and Wm Raynor cleared the same day. Passed through the canal on Friday morning. Met prop Pacific and schrs C. H Walker, Monitor, and H. A Richmond in Sault River. Left Detour Friday evening. The St. Paul brought down a full cargo of flour and iron and a number of passengers.—*Detroit Tribune*, Aug 26.

New Vessels.

The splendid new three-and-aft schooner Geo. H. Warmington, of Vermillion, Ohio, visited our port on her maiden trip last week, bringing a cargo of building stone from Vermillion, and sailing hence for Buffalo on Saturday last with 31,363 bushels of corn. She was built at Vermillion by the noted builder, L. W. Nicholas, for Philip Mizes, Esq., who is principal owner, Mr. Nicholas, Captain J. H. Trister, her able and experienced commander, and one or two others having small interests. She is of about 600 tons register, and in all respects first-class, having all the requirements of an A 1 vessel, and, in some respects, exceeding them. In beauty of model and smoothness of finish she is unexcelled by anything that has visited our harbor this season, or any other so far as we know. She has wire standing rigging, and all the improvements of the age in outfit. Her cabin arrangements are unsurpassed, and not often equalled by any sailing craft upon the lakes. We bespeak for her a profitable career.

Miller & Lefevre, ship-builders at Buffalo, have a new vessel in frame of some 300 tons burden, which will be completed in time to make one or more trips this fall.

At Buffalo, on Thursday, the iron steamer Russia, built by Messrs. Gibson & Craig, for Mr. Chas. Ensign, was launched from the yards near the Union Iron Works. The Russia is an exact duplicate of the Java and Cuba, launched early in the season. The launch was accomplished without any misadventure, and the vessel looked handsome in the water. She will probably go into active service next week, in the Erie Railway line. The machinery and iron portion of the new steamer were made at the King Iron Works. Mr. Ensign has contracted for still another vessel, to be called the Scotia. It is believed she will be ready for launching in about six weeks.

On Saturday of the present week will be launched from Fitzgerald's shipyard, at Port Huron, a three-masted topsail vessel, which, in point of model and strength of build, will not be surpassed on the Northern lakes. This vessel was designed and constructed under the direct supervision of her owner, Captain Joseph Nicholson, of Detroit, for many years commander of steamers to the Lake Superior region. The dimensions of Captain Nicholson's vessel are as follows: Length of keel, 185 feet; 75 feet beam; depth of hold, 13 feet. Her carrying capacity is 45,000 bushels of corn. The material for the construction of this vessel has been selected with the greatest of care, and the mechanism will be of the first order. When ready for sea she will be commanded by Captain M. Fitzgerald, for many years a prominent navigator, and well acquainted with the Northern lakes.

—The schooner Penokee, a fine three-masted vessel, passed this way, bound down, Saturday, grain-loaded. She was built at Milwaukee by Wolf & Davidson a short time since, and presents a good model and excellent fit-out. She is owned by Merrill Porter and Captain Doyle. The latter is in command. She is of 30,000 bushels capacity.—*Detroit Post Monday*.

Captain Humphrey writes us that Mr. J Richards, of Manitowoc, has on the stocks at that place and nearly ready to launch, a full sized canal vessel, of the following dimensions: Length, 143 feet over all; breadth of beam, 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 11 feet 6 inches. She has wide shelf pieces, well fastened; hangers knees in sufficient numbers; deck frame beams without carlins—oak and tamarack; heavy breasthook and pointers; has three masts, wire rigging, and is thoroughly fastened with two bolts through each strake and frame. She is built by Henry Ranger, late of Milwaukee. Her workmanship is of the best kind, and will compare favorably with the schooner Penokee, built at Milwaukee, by Wolf & Davidson, who never build poor vessels. Mr. Rand is building a propeller for Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Hanson is building two vessels. The two last mentioned are not sufficiently advanced to pronounce judgment upon. Manitowoc has got a first-rate dry-dock in running order.

A new three-masted schooner called the Thomas Gawn made her appearance in our harbor Saturday. She was built at Black River for Messrs. Wallace, Gawn & Co., Mr. John Squires being the master builder. The following are the dimensions of this new vessel: Length of keel, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; will register 700 tons old measurement, has a carrying capacity of 35,000 bushels corn, and will cost when finished $45,000. She is rigged with the celebrated English charcoal iron wire rope, which, with most of her other outfit, was furnished by Y. Swain's Sons, of this city. She is a very fine and remarkably substantial craft, the entire construction having been accomplished under the direct supervision of the owner, and nothing in the way of strength has been sacrificed to fancy work. She will be commanded by Captain H. Wallace, and will immediately enter the ore trade.—*Cleveland Herald*, Aug. 26.

Later from Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates given: On the 23d, bound up, prop Pacific; schrs Nesboto, Walker, Morton, H. A. Richmond, and Wm. Grandy. Down—Prop St. Louis. Depth of water as last reported.

From Sault Ste. Marie.

A correspondent writing from this point, under date of Aug. 22, says: In prosecuting the new portion on the canal, there was too small a space between it and the old canal, and last night they had a break which threatened at one time to become serious, but all is right again. The work is progressing finely, and more hands are daily arriving.

The Canadian steamer Acadia passed up to-day. The Canadians hold their election to-day, and considerable excitement is expected.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 24.—Down—Brig L. Lock, Toledo to Kingston, timber; steam-barge Westford, Sheboygan to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barges Mariner, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; John Mark, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; steam-barge Glasgow, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Nett Woodward, Morpeth to Toronto, lumber.

UP—Props Dalhousie, Mary Ward; brigs Orkney Lass, Hercules, Hamilton to Cleveland, light; schrs Queen of the Lakes, Paragon, Fenton, J. R. Penfield, Jas Platt; canal-boats Antistam, Davis; schrs Narragansett, M. Collins, Port Colborne to Vermillion, light; G. J. Whitney, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light; Sasco, Port Colborne, light; A. Mulvey, Kingston to Toledo, light; P. M. Rodgers, Fairhaven to Milwaukee, coal; Rockaway, Ontario to Erie, iron ore; Telegraph, Oswego to Toledo, salt; Magdala, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, light; Agnes Hope, Azov; bark Arabia, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron; brig H. Rooney.

Discharged at elevator, schr Sasco.

WIND—East; light.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND.—Last evening, northeast.

LARGE ARRIVALS—The arrivals yesterday were larger than for some days past.

A VOICE FROM RACINE—*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune*:—Reports having been put in circulation as to the condition of the harbor at Kenosha, Wis, which has had a bad effect on the shipping interest there, I will say for the benefit of those concerned, that I entered said harbor on the 23d inst. with a full cargo of coal, drawing 11 feet and 3 inches, with no trouble whatever. JOHN SHAW, Captain schooner Miami.

FROM SCAMMON HARBOR.—The United States steamer Warrington passed down from the above point on Sunday with a lighter alongside for further material for the light house on Spectacle Reef.—*Detroit Tribune, Aug 26*.

EXPLOSION ON THE RIVER.—On Friday, while some parties were engaged in blasting a rock in Detroit River, near Clark's fishery, the scow Snowbird, lying near, in some unaccountable manner, was lifted by the blast and damaged so as to cause her to sink. Fortunately no one was injured, although there were some narrow escapes. The vessel is being got up and will be immediately repaired.—*Ibid*.

A PROBABLE DISASTER.—On Saturday a rumor reached here by some downward bound propeller that a vessel had struck on the Graham Shoals in the Straits and sunk, and that the tug Leviathan had gone to her relief. The name of the vessel was not ascertained. She is reported to be a three-master, painted white and apparently loaded. She also appeared to be full of water. The arrival of a steamer is anxiously looked for in order that reliable intelligence may be obtained.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 26*.

DREDGING AT SAGINAW.—The river at Saginaw has just been dredged. Investigations showed that the Carrollton bar, over which so much difficulty has been experienced in past years, had as much water as any point on the river, and the freshet had left it undisturbed. Small bars had formed just above and just below the railroad bridge, and the work of the dredge has mainly been confined to those localities. Navigators have experienced less difficulty on the river this season than for several years past.

ALIVE.—The report that Captain Paul Pelkey, of the steamer Ivanhoe, was dead, is an erroneous one.

THE BARK C. K. NIMS.—Last Thursday evening the bark C K Nims struck bottom at Bar Point, Lake Erie, and commenced leaking badly. The tug River Queen towed her back to Detroit, where she was lightered at last accounts, previous to going into dry dock. Her cargo of corn was considerably damaged by water. Steps should be taken immediately by the proper authorities to place proper buoys in the locality of the disaster.

THE BUOYS AT BAR POINT.—The situation of the buoys which Mr. Hackett has recently caused to be planted at the above place may be described as follows: Buoy No. 1 is located not far from midway distant between Bois Blanc light and Bar Point, and is in 18 feet of water; one also stands at the extreme end of Bar Point, and a third from 2½ to 3 miles below on the shoal or obstruction where the steamer Merchant sunk, in 16 feet of water, and about 250 yards to the southward of the shoal. The above buoys are all painted red.

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Wednesday Morning, August 28, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 29, at Mound City.
Aug. 30, at Metropolis.
Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 5, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

Judge J. D. Caton.

Judge Caton will address the people at the following times and places:

Quincy, Aug. 29.
Galesburg, Aug. 30.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 6.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

LaSalle, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Lincoln, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Springfield, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Alton, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Mattoon, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, who seems to have postponed his indorsement of the Grant and Henry Wilson ticket an unreasonable length of time, made a speech at Fairfield, the other day, giving in his adhesion. In the course of his remarks he said:

> Cincinnati and Baltimore keep up separate organizations, each seeming ready to apply Mr. Greeley's fond and favorite epithets "of liar, villain, and scoundrel" to the other. They are not homogeneous. They are distinct from each other in past history, in present purpose and hope, and in expectation of future results. No high purpose of great national reform and public weal acts for them as a common cohesive force. Their Conventions are held in doublets; their Committees are formed in doublets; their purposes are double. If they are actuated by the same motives, hold to the same principles, are trying to compass a great common good, why do they not act as one organization? Why does each wing of this double-headed concern claim that the other has surrendered and is subordinate? Who at last is to be the victim of the palpable trick? Let the political tree which these two forces are now so diligently cultivating come to maturity and bear fruit, what will its product be? Simply the apple of discord. The visitors would at once be about each other's ears, in a fierce criminating and recriminating scramble for the spoils of office. The whole case is unnatural and repulsive. It is a political monstrosity.

When Mr. Wilson says that the two organizations are ready to apply the epithets "liar, villain, and scoundrel" to each other, he indulges in a little fiction. Certainly, no epithets could exceed in intensity and vulgarity those which the two wings of the Grant party in South Carolina are applying to each other. But we let that go as beneath Mr. Wilson's usual style of discussing public questions, and as unworthy of serious refutation.

The political monstrosity which Mr. Wilson talks about finds its parallel in the condition of things which prevailed in the year 1854, when the Anti-Nebraska Democrats and the Whigs and Know-Nothings combined to resist the measures and policy of the Pierce Administration and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas. We do not remember which branch of this political monstrosity Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made a part of. His Massachusetts namesake belonged to the Know-Nothing wing. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, we assume, belonged to one of them. We can fancy some irate Democrat of the period rising to propound to Mr. Wilson the question: "If you Anti-Nebraska men, and Whigs, and Know-Nothings, are actuated by the same motives, hold to the same principles, are trying to compass a common good, why do you not act as one organization? Who at last is to be the victim of the palpable trick?" Mr. Wilson would probably have replied that the victim was to be the Administration then in power, and that the common end had in view by all these organizations was to prevent the extension of slavery into Territories once dedicated to freedom. This, with some timely hints about minding one's own business, would probably have been his answer.

As Mr. Wilson puts a direct question, we will endeavor to give him a plain answer. In the first place, it is not true that the two organizations are distinct from each other in present purpose or the expectation of future results. They are agreed in considering slavery abolished and impartial suffrage established. If Mr. Wilson does not agree to this also, so much the worse for him. He must, indeed, pass his days in mourning and his nights in unrest if he really thinks that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution have not settled anything? He must be in an unhappy frame of mind if he seriously believes that the work of the last seven years, since the close of the war, has left the great cause of freedom and equal rights in jeopardy,—at a time when the only opposition that can be scared up against it has to be organized and paid for by the Republicans themselves. If that cause is really in such peril as Mr. Wilson represents, it is high time that some other party took hold of the job. If, after seven years of practically unlimited power, with all the measures deemed by the Republican party itself necessary to establish and maintain freedom and equal rights engrafted upon both National and State Constitutions, the whole thing is in danger of tumbling into ruins, then in God's name let somebody else try a hand at saving the remnants of liberty in this country.

The reason why the two organizations have not become one is probably not so great a mystery to Mr. Wilson as he tries to make it appear. People who have been voting and acting in opposing parties for a number of years do not readily join, even to promote a cause which they have at heart, except under their own colors and in their own household. The reasons are the same that led the Anti-Nebraska Democrats and the Whigs and Know-Nothings, in 1854, to keep up, for a short period, their distinct organizations; and Mr. Wilson can define those reasons as well as anybody else.

THE WAREHOUSE BUSINESS.

The recent collapse of the wheat corner has already brought about the inauguration of a reform which promises to legitimatize the grain business, and regulate it by those standards which are applied to other classes of business. The reports of collusion between warehousemen and the grain-gamblers who were interested in the corner, have also led to a more thorough investigation of the warehouse business, and it is due to the warehousemen to say that they have evinced a spirit of willingness to make all proper and legal concessions, which shall more effectually protect the rights of grain-dealers. One of these concessions has been already made in the assent to the proposition of the city banks that warehouse receipts shall be cancelled by the Warehouse Registrar. This will prevent shipment of grain by any warehouseman, unless he furnishes the receipts for cancellation, thereby rendering impossible in future any repetitions of the Hugh Maher style of business, and will thoroughly regulate both the inward and outward movement of grain, and enable the Registrar to determine at any moment the amount of grain in store. These are very material points gained, and so far expose the warehouse business to public scrutiny, and hedge it in with safeguards, as in a large measure to restore public confidence in its operations.

There are other points of detail in the management of warehouse business, which more particularly concern the warehousemen themselves, without reference to the public, and these are involved in the construction of the new law. The interview between a reporter of THE TRIBUNE and one of the most prominent of the warehousemen, which was printed in our last issue, defines their attitude toward the law, and shows that, acting upon legal advice, they are ready to comply with all the provisions of the law, except in the matter of taking out a license. The objection the warehousemen make is, that the terms of storage, as fixed by the law, will not pay them. Until about four years ago, the charges were two cents the first twenty days, and half a cent for every additional five days or parts of a day. The charges now are, two cents for twenty days, and half a cent for every additional ten days thereafter, while the charges authorized by the new law are two cents a bushel for the first thirty days, and half a cent for every additional fifteen days or parts thereof. These rates, the warehousemen claim, will not justify any person in building a warehouse, and will not pay interest on the investment. In support of this statement, they present a schedule of expenses and money invested, from which they claim that the elevator profits, taking it for ten years, have not averaged 10 per cent. Upon this point we reproduce the testimony:

> R. Say the expense of running is $75,000, you can get $30,000 profit, can't you?
> W. If you had the elevator full all the time. The elevator profits, taking it for ten years, have not averaged 10 per cent.
> R. On what?
> W. The net earnings I am speaking of. It has not been paying as well as the dry goods business or banking. I don't think the money invested has averaged 15 per cent, take it for ten years.

The statistics of the business, however, do not warrant such a statement of profits. The percentage is much greater. The receipts of grain at this point, in 1871, exclusive of flour, were 77,164,406 bushels, and the storage capacity of the year would average less than twelve first-class elevators. Allowing twelve, it would give an average of 6,430,367 bushels, which, at the warehouseman's average of 2¼ cents (which is below the mark, as the average for the year will reach fully 3 cents), would be $144,683.26 per elevator, or a profit of 81 per cent on the total cost of running the warehouse,—assuming the cost at $80,000, as fixed by the warehouseman in the interview,—and this profit can be reasonably assumed as the minimum during the past five years. The showing of profits does not in itself constitute a valid objection to the license provision of the law. As far as the profits are concerned, we doubt not plenty of men can be found who would assume the risks of warehouse business under the new law, and not growl over the percentage. The strongest point made by the warehousemen is, that a law is unconstitutional when it attempts to fix the rates of compensation in private business. If the State can control charges of storage, it can just as easily fix them at a quarter or half a cent as at two cents, and thus could virtually ruin the business, or make the margin of profits so small that it would not pay interest on the investment. But the point is, that the State cannot fix any prices of grain storage any more than it can dictate the prices at which the grocer shall sell his sugar or the dry goods dealer his cloths. The State cannot be absolute in its dictation concerning the management of a private business. Upon this question, however, the Supreme Court will decide, as a test case has been made up and will be argued in September.

In the matter of profits, we do not see any grounds of complaint. All that the public desires is to have confidence established in the system of warehouse business, and in this regard the warehousemen have shown a commendable spirit of willingness to give the public the benefit of every safeguard. It now remains for the Board of Trade to afford the general public such safeguards that they shall not be prejudiced in the costs of living by the speculations of grain-gamblers, and to so amend or amplify their rules as to make corners hereafter impossible.

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING.

While Mr. Henry Wilson is equivocating about his position as a leader of the Know-Nothing party, it is well, perhaps, to call attention to one of the prominent members of that party now seeking office at the hands of the people of Illinois.

The Order was very strong in all the northern counties of Illinois, and prominent among the leaders was Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, who is at present a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. The foremost man in the Order was Mr. W. W. Danenhower, of Chicago, and Mr. Henry S. Jennings was Secretary of the State Lodge. The party was organized in 1854. The general objects sought by the Order were as follows:

1. The repeal of the naturalization laws or their amendment so as to require a residence in the United States of 21 years before the admission of any foreign-born person to any political privilege.

2. The exclusion of every person of foreign birth, and of every person professing the Catholic religion, from all offices, civil and military, under the United States and under the State and Municipal Governments.

3. The appointment and election of Americans by birth, and only those of the Protestant religion, to all offices.

To accomplish these objects, the members, before being admitted, were sworn to secrecy. Upon being admitted to membership, each made oath not to vote for any person of foreign birth or professing the Catholic religion; to vote only for persons of American birth, who were known to be hostile to conferring office upon foreigners; and to do all things necessary to accomplish the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws. Lest any member might suppose that this oath was of a trivial nature, the person taking it was compelled to invoke, in the most solemn manner, the visitations of Divine wrath against perjurers and false swearers, should he ever fail to keep and observe this oath. In addition to the oath thus taken, the member invoked upon himself, in case of faithlessness to his pledges, the fate of Benedict Arnold and all the other traitors who have ever lived.

Mr. Hurlbut was one of the fiery orators of the Lodges. His appeals to the American eagle; his apostrophes to the starry flag; his rage against the Pope, and his philippics against foreign domination, have electrified audiences all over Illinois. No clarion voice ever proclaimed more fiercely the great watchword of the Order, "Put none but Americans on guard." We have not copies of his speeches, although we have copies of his report as Chairman of a Committee in the State Lodge. We have no doubt that he demonstrated, by facts and figures, that foreigners were unworthy to become voters and rulers in this free country, set apart in God's providence for the exclusive enjoyment of the native American people. If Mr. Hurlbut did not do this, he differed widely from his associates in the proscriptive Order.

Mr. Hurlbut will hardly deny his membership in the Know-Nothing party, nor his taking the oaths. He will hardly deny that he is now under the obligation of an oath, assumed in the most solemn manner, to effect the repeal of the naturalization laws, or at least the extension of the probationary residence to 21 years. If elected to Congress, it will be his duty, therefore, to take the initiative in accomplishing this result. Since Mr. Hurlbut took this solemn obligation, he has never been in a position where he could do anything to carry it into effect. If elected to Congress, he should at once insist that "None but Americans be put on guard."

There are scattered in all of the counties of the Fourth Congressional District, and in the cities, and towns, and manufacturing establishments, a goodly number of persons of foreign birth. Eighteen years ago, Mr. Hurlbut voluntarily shut himself up in a room, and with his fellows took an oath that he would never vote for a foreigner, nor consent that any person of foreign birth, or one professing the Catholic religion, should ever hold any office, or be allowed to vote until after a residence of 21 years. These foreigners have peopled the prairies of the Fourth District. They and their sons and daughters have helped to cultivate the fields, build the cities and towns, construct the railways, and establish the workshops and factories in a district which, had Hurlbut's policy prevailed, would be still, to a large extent, unoccupied. Had Hurlbut been enabled to carry out his policy, these people would have been turned back at their landing; the American Union would have ceased to be a home for the distressed in foreign lands, or, if they had come, they would have been political outcasts.

THE SECOR CASE.

In 1862, the firms of Secor & Co. and Perine, Secor & Co. contracted with the Government to build three monitors, the Tecumseh, Mahopac, and Manhattan, for $1,380,000. They were completed and paid for in 1864. The contractors filed a claim for extra work, which was referred to a Board, headed by Admiral Gregory. On this claim, $521,195.58 was paid. This was in 1864. The account was then formally closed by the Navy Department. Secretary Welles, Chief of Bureau Lenthal, and Chief Engineer Wood have testified that this was the case. The fact is important, inasmuch as a rule of the Department forbids the opening, by one Secretary, of an account that has been closed by another. Early in 1865, the Secors acknowledged that they could bring no more claims before the Department, by appealing to Congress for relief. On March 2, 1867, Congress ordered the appointment of a Board which should "investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels-of-war" under contracts made between May 1, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1864. This Board, headed by Commodore Marchand, reported in favor of paying the Secors $115,539.01. The report was submitted to Congress, which, on July 13, 1868, passed its final law on the matter. The part of it relating to the Secors is as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Secor & Co., and Perine, Secor & Co., the sum of $115,539.01, ... which shall be in *full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the Board made the allowance, as per their report.*

This sum, making, in all, $636,734.59 extra, was paid. Of its receipt by the Secors, the Naval Committee, in its report of May 12, 1870, says: "That, in law, such a receipt was a complete bar to all further recourse, cannot be denied." It will be noticed that the Board which recommended this payment was formed by order of Congress, not by order of the Secretary of the Navy; that the Secretary took no action upon its report himself, but sent it to Congress; and that no money was paid until Congress made a special appropriation for that purpose. Compare with this the course of Robeson. When Borie's influence put him at the head of the Navy Department, he was at once asked by the Secors to reopen their account, closed five years before by the Department and three years before by Congress. He did so. He, and not Congress, ordered a new Board, headed by Commodore Boggs, to be appointed. He, and not Congress, considered its report, recommending the payment of $93,000 to the Secors. He, and not Congress, ordered this paid. Before, the Secretary had done nothing, Congress everything. Now, Congress did nothing, the Secretary everything. The Constitution and the laws forbade the payment of this claim without a special appropriation, and the law of July 13, 1868, forbade its payment in any event. Moreover, Robeson took the $93,000 from the money appropriated for the current expenses of the navy during 1870. Admiral Porter remonstrated against this; Chief of Bureau Lenthal declared it illegal. It was in vain. Jan. 1, 1870, the Secors were paid. In giving them $93,000 of the people's money, Secretary Robeson violated (1) the Department rule forbidding one Secretary to open an account which had been formally closed by another; (2) the Constitution, which (Art. 1, Sec. IX.) says: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" (3) the many laws that have been passed in enforcement of this clause; (4) the law of July, 13, 1868; and (5) the law by which the money he used was set apart for the current expenses of the navy during 1870. It is noteworthy that, while Robeson was preparing to pay the Secor claim and Creswell was preparing, a year later, to pay the Chorpenning claim, Congress was in session; that both Secretaries took pains to conceal their plans from Congress; and that Creswell, who failed in this, was summarily checked in his plot; while Robeson, who succeeded in this, succeeded also in consummating his scheme. Dubious deeds are best done in darkness.

The preparations for the commencement of work on the new Custom House are now completed. Judge Blodgett, on Monday, entered the final decree, vesting the title to the Bigelow Block in the United States; and the Supervising Architect, Mullett, awarded, on the same day, the contract for the stone to a Cincinnati party, the stone being the same as that used in the new Chamber of Commerce. Work, therefore, will commence at once, and the gap of ruins, which has stood so long untouched, will soon be the scene of busy labor. In connection with this, we understand that architects are already figuring on a new and magnificent Opera House, to be erected forthwith, immediately north of and fronting the Government property. The Custom House, the Opera House, the Palmer House, and the Pacific Hotel, with all the splendid improvements in their immediate vicinity, will make one of the finest building groups in the United States. With regard to the Government buildings, we are informed that the most rigid precautions have been taken with regard to every part of the construction, with the view of making them massive, permanent, and beautiful. It is fortunate that their surroundings will be upon a proportionate scale.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science should appoint a Committee on the Advancement of Common Sense. The object of its meetings is supposed to be to hear both sides of every question of which it takes cognizance. The reason of the rapid growth of science at the expense of religion is, that the votaries of the former have been ready to hear everything, while the adherents of the latter have stigmatized as blasphemous everything opposed to their views, and refused to even listen to it. A bit of kindred folly was shown, the other day, at Dubuque. Professor G. C. Swallow read a paper on "Good wine a social and national blessing." He was repeatedly interrupted, and the replies to his essay seem to have teemed with billingsgate. It may be that ardent advocates of abstinence could not swallow Swallow's sayings, but their apparent unwillingness to even hear him reflects discredit on the whole Association. If even science cannot show impartiality in its search for truth, where are we to find that virtue?

The split among the Palmetto State carpet-baggers is bringing various interesting speculations to light. For example, a "South Carolina Land Commission" was chartered by a late Legislature, and given $700,000 of State funds to "buy land for the landless." The Commissioners, having thus stolen the garb of heaven, proceeded to serve the devil with cheerful alacrity. They bought "Hell-hole Swamp," near Charleston, for $26,100, and turned it over to the State for $120,000. The whole $700,000 went, and not one of the landless got any land. These, and other frauds, were ordered to be investigated. The investigation was superintended by the Hon. Joseph Clews, who spent just $168,000 in doing nothing. This honorable rascal submitted a bill of items. One of them was $7,500 for legal advice from a certain gentleman. This latter at once announced that he had given no advice and received no fee. Somebody suggested that Mr. Clews' Investigating Committee should be investigated. Mr. Clews cheerfully remarked that two could play at that game, and that he would take half the Legislature to the Penitentiary with him. The subject was dropped by general consent.

Eight days after Blanton Duncan marshals his motley corps of Bourbon Democrats and Grant Republicans, and proclaims his platform with its one plank: "We agree to hate Greeley and hinder Reconciliation," the "National Peace Reunion" will be held at Louisville. While Kentucky and the adjacent States will naturally be best represented in this informal gathering, distinguished men will be present from every part of the country. North and South will clasp hands in the glad consciousness that Peace is at last to come. The *Nation* will say that the affair is "sentimental," or "enthusiastic," and will think it has destroyed its effect forever, inasmuch as these two adjectives, with quotation marks, are now the *Nation's* stock arguments. The rest of the Grant press will sneer at the absurdity of appealing to man's highest passions instead of his lowest. The people will [illegible] the desire that causes this Reunion by overwhelming majorities, next November, for Greeley and Brown.

In the Third District of Alabama the taxes on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks amounted, in 1871, to $22,330.79. The sum appropriated for collecting these taxes, for the fiscal year 1872-73, is $16,000. This is a fraction over 71 per cent for expenses of collection. In the First District of Georgia the taxes on these four articles, during 1871, were $41,929.87. The sum appropriated for collecting these taxes, for the fiscal year 1872-73, is $24,000. This is a fraction over 57 per cent for expenses of collection. Do the people think that this is economy?

The Earl of Shaftesbury has begun the building of a "workingman's town" near London. Each of its twelve hundred houses will have a little plat of ground for garden purposes. Part of the rent can be applied to the purchase of a tenement, so that a lessee can become the owner of his home within a certain number of years. The colony will boast a co-operative store, a church, a school, and a library. The advantages of thus transplanting the poorer classes from city to country are great. Foul air, over-crowded rooms, and decaying garbage breed physical and mental disease, sickness and vice, alike. Remove the causes and the effects must disappear. From every point of view, it is cheaper and better to build houses for the poor in the country than poor-houses in the town.

The Bishop of Gloucester, England, is neither harmless as a dove nor wise as a serpent. He has been speaking against the request of the agricultural laborers for higher pay, arguing that increased wages meant increased drunkenness, and insinuating that the men who were defending their cause ought to be ducked in the nearest pond. This is very foolish, because the laborers are 70 per cent of the Gloucestershire population, and, if ducking is in order, it is easy to see who would be the managers of the movement. Moreover, such a speech must awaken bitter resentment against the Church which this Bishop misrepresents. He is harmful instead of harmless. He is preaching the gospel of hate instead of the gospel of peace. A politician with such a creed is bad enough; a clergyman with such a one is worse.

The Florida Legislature has decreed that only apothecaries shall be allowed to disobey the Sabbath-keeping law given to the Jews, and repealed, eighteen hundred years ago, by the God who made it. The druggists decline, however, to run the risks of future fire, and the Floridians are obliged to lay in their stock of calomel, whiskey, etc., on Saturday. The very people who urged these Sabbatarian enactments are now trying to get the Legislature to pass a law requiring the drug-stores to be kept open seven days in the week. In other words, they wish to make the apothecaries choose between fine and imprisonment in this world, and, according to their belief, damnation in the next.

A statement has been going the rounds of the Grant press that Hon. Edward Barrett, member of the Legislature from Cumberland County, Illinois, was an adherent of the Blanton Duncan party, and was intending to run for the State Senate as the representative of that promising political movement. Mr. Barrett was in this city yesterday, attending a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee. He pronounces the statement of his own position totally false. He is a determined supporter of Greeley and Brown, and reports that Cumberland County will give 600 majority for that ticket.

POLITICAL.

A Prohibition State Convention is called to meet at Wenona, Ill., Sept. 11, to nominate Electors for James Black and John Russell, candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Russell is expected to be present.

—Parks, of Aurora, the Hon. B. F., is paid $2,500 and travelling expenses for his service to Grant in this canvass. He says: "That was as good a thing as I wanted."

—General John C. Robinson, the Grant nominee for Lieutenant Governor of New York, is a retired army-officer on half-pay, which he must resign if elected. But he will not be elected.

—Judge Silas Woodson, of St. Joseph, the Liberal candidate for Governor of Missouri, has been on the Bench since 1860, and was prominently named for the Senatorship in Congress, to which Frank Blair was elected in 1870. He is a distant relative of Colonel Samuel H. Woodson, of Independence, Mo., member of Congress during Buchanan's term.

—The people of Georgia will elect Governor and Legislature on Wednesday, October 2, and Congressmen on Tuesday, November 5.

—In Ohio County (Wheeling), West Virginia, there were only 185 votes in favor of the separate clause excluding colored men from office, out of 5,333 votes on the new Constitution.

—"Brick" Pomeroy, next to Blanton Duncan, the Bluest light of the Straight-outs, has engaged rooms at the Galt House, Louisville.

—Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana, will take the stump for Greeley in Pennsylvania.

—The State of Virginia elects a Governor next spring, and a Richmond letter says:

> Already the waters are being stirred—very quietly, though—by the friends of divers aspirants for the Chief Magistracy of the old Commonwealth. Knowing ones declare that James L. Kemper, of Madison, will be the man. He was desperately wounded at Gettysburg, has an unblemished record, and was an old-line Democrat, but is fairly and squarely on the Greeley platform, and, if he receives the support of a certain powerful journal in this city, will be hard to beat. There are those, however, who think that Colonel Robert E. Withers, who was withdrawn when Governor Walker headed the new movement, is justly entitled to the nomination. John B. Baldwin has many friends who would be glad to see him made Governor, and so has Bocock, of Lynchburg. Some think that Governor Wise will be an independent candidate, and say he is already courting the votes of a portion of our population.

—John A. Dix, the Grant candidate for Governor of New York, has been a chronic office-hunter all his life. He was for Buchanan; Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, and has managed to hold offices under all of them. He was President of the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia in 1866, which was called "to organize opposition to Congressional usurpation."

—Ex-Governor William M. Stone, of Iowa, who has taken the home-stump for Greeley, will soon do service in Indiana and Pennsylvania, before their October elections. Governor Stone is one of the most effective canvassers in the country.

—Among recent accessions to Greeley, in Iowa, are: Charles Aldrich, one of the first editors in the State, and repeatedly Clerk of the Legislature; and Captain Sternburgh, of Jackson County, several years Clerk of the State Senate, who left an arm on the battle-field.

—The Rev. Dr. J. S. Fuller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Greeley Elector in the Fifth District of Iowa, who has for twenty years taken men into the Church on six months' probation, says he has no fears of Democrats after seven years of probation, and will proclaim for fraternity and Greeley until November. He says his head is not sore, but his heart is, over the Party Hate of the time.

—It is now said that Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, is ambitious to become Mr. Dawes' competitor for Congress, and successor, in the Eleventh District.—*Boston Letter.*

—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* mentions the Hon. M. M. Davis, of Baraboo, as a supporter of Greeley. Dr. Davis has been one of the leading Republicans in the State for almost twenty years; has served in both branches of the Legislature, and held an important appointment under President Lincoln.

—The Jefferson (Wis.) *Banner* renews the rumor which has been quiet for some time, that the Madison Regency is preparing to throw Congressman Hazelton overboard.

—Isaac W. Cook, the Liberal candidate in Wyoming Territory for Delegate, has withdrawn in favor of William R. Steele, Democrat.

—The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald*, which supports the Regular Republican organization with Grant at the head of it, says:

> The editor of the *Upper Des Moines*, published at Algona, Kossuth County, charges that the Hon. Jackson Orr secured his re-nomination for Congress by the grossest of all means, bribery; that $10,000 was spent in the operation, etc. There is so much directness about this talk that it will become necessary for some of the journals advocating Mr. Orr to deny it pretty positively. If true, Mr. Orr should never be sent to Congress again. We presume the charge can hardly be true.

—J. J. Martin, an Auditor of the Treasury, is in Alabama with money to buy for himself a seat in Congress. He will pay $50,000 for it. He believes the election of Greeley and a Reform Congress will work the financial ruin of the country.

—It is reported in New York that Senator Conkling is not upon the slate for re-election, but that E. D. Morgan is the coming man, in case the Grantites have votes enough in the Legislature.

—As is well known, Thurlow Weed dislikes Dix as much as he does Greeley, and it is thought that the "old man" played a double game at Utica. Thus, if Dix is elected he scores one against Greeley, and, if not, then he scores one against Dix.

—Henry Wilson still insists that twenty-seven States will vote for Grant. It is the first time in his life that he has been of one mind so long. But, then, he's under the load himself.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Zach. Chandler, the Chairman of the Grant Executive Committee, says the Bourbon Grantites are a great deal more exacting in money matters than the Regular Radicals. Chandler ought to remember that they have farther to go in order to get to Grant, and that their mileage is therefore a big item.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

INDIANA.

The Political Campaign in Hoosierdom.

The State Considered Sure for Hendricks and for Greeley.

Gross Frauds to Be Attempted by the Grantites---Importation of Negroes.

Some of the Prominent Republicans Who Support the Liberal Movement.

The Weakness of the Blatant Duncan Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.

This city is the political as well as the commercial metropolis of Indiana; and, while trade moves on with its wonted regularity, political matters are attracting much attention. This is due to the fact that the election for State officers takes place, as it does in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in October, and that the political maxim, "As goes Indiana and Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," has been current for years, and obtains ready credence. Pennsylvania is already sure for the Liberal party, and, therefore, the fight is in Indiana. This is believed to be

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE CONTEST,

and the following notes of the campaign will, at this time, be interesting.

In 1868, there were cast in the State 343,532 votes, of which Grant received 176,552 and Seymour 166,980, being a majority of 9,572. At the same election, Hendricks, Conservative candidate for Governor, ran 3,634 ahead of his ticket, receiving 170,614 votes, to 171,575 for Baker, Republican. Baker's majority was 961. At the election in 1870, for State officers, 317,550 votes were cast, of which Hoffman, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received 157,491, and Eddy, Democrat, 160,059, being a Democratic majority of 2,568.

These figures indicate the political complexion of the State when party lines were strictly drawn, when the country was nearer the war than it is to-day—though, from the way in which the Grant orators preach of the deeds of their chieftains, one would suppose the conflict was still raging,—when the old issues were before the people, and when the symptoms of dissolution in the Republican party did not interfere with its united action. The full vote of the State was cast in 1868, and there is no doubt but a full vote will be drawn out this year. It will probably exceed the vote of 1868 by 1,000, of which 7,000 will be colored. Of this vote, as matters stand to-day, with a fair election the

LIBERALS WOULD HAVE A MAJORITY

of at least 15,000 in October, and more in November.

The Grant party recognize their weakness, and have already resigned all expectations of carrying the State at a fair election. But they must carry it. If they fail, they are politically dead forever. One of their Central Committee said, in my hearing, "By ——! the party that goes under this time must stay under." They feel that it is a life-and-death struggle. Not only is the fate of General Grant at stake, but Morton and his Postmasters and Revenue officials know that they must win now or be politically lost. They are determined to resort to

THE MOST UNJUSTIFIABLE MEANS;

and whatever hope they have is grounded upon premeditated fraud. Morton is putting his best leg foremost. He is carried around the State, being unable to walk, and makes speeches seated in a chair, expecting to win sympathy on account of his physical infirmity. He rather inspires disgust and loathing, and his speeches on the war have about the same effect. He regards this State as his own,—a sort of a feudal territory of which he is lord and master. As he controls the Federal patronage, and uses it without scruple to promote his own interests, and to secure his re-election to the Senate, the claim is not entirely without foundation. All the political patronage and power are concentrated in him, and he controls his minions and plies the party-lash with the selfishness and vindictiveness of a despot. He desires to go to the Senate again, and be King Oliver of Indiana.

THAT FRAUDS WILL BE ATTEMPTED,

there is ample proof. A prominent banker of this city, a Liberal Republican, stated, to-day, that, in conversation with a Grant man who has been for years active and well known in the politics of the State, the Grant man said, "that Grant and Morton could not afford to let Mr. Hendricks be elected Governor of this State; that Grant and Morton had the Treasury of the United States; that they would use all the money necessary to import negroes into the State; that they had already imported 300; that they knew what they had to do to defeat the Liberal and Democratic ticket; that they knew what they had done before, and could and would do the same again; that they changed the voting precincts of Indianapolis on purpose to commit fraud, and keep away timid Liberals and Democrats; that they would 'repeat' the negroes three times; that the same thing would be done in other cities; that they knew that the Democrats and Liberals had 15,000 majority in the State, but, with all that, Hendricks should be defeated; that they knew if Hendricks was allowed to be elected, Greeley would also be elected, and would carry the State by 40,000." These are the words of the gentleman to whom the Grant men boasted. Both of them are well known here, and their names can be given if required.

THE IMPORTATION OF NEGROES

from Kentucky has already commenced. Some are known to be in this city, and others are being colonized all over the State, in places where they can be used to the best advantage. Their transportation does not cost much. There is an underground railroad in operation. The United States mail-cars, under the control of the United States mail-messengers, are filled with these virtuous voters, coming from the other side of the Ohio River, and some direct from Washington, to vote to keep Mr. Morton and Mr. Grant in power. Which is the more to blame, the wily and reckless politicians with fair complexions, or their colored dupes, is a casuistical conundrum not easily solved. Then, the negroes are filled with whiskey, and urged to commit outrages upon such pure men as Geo. W. Julian, and to interfere with his right of free speech. Largesses are distributed among them. They are furnished with bands, and uniforms, and rum, to induce them to turn out at political gatherings. When one of them is known to have any influence among his more ignorant fellows, he is seen and secured. Their preachers are bribed, and Grant meetings are announced from their pulpits. With such patriots, reason is powerless.

Since Greeley was nominated the Government—through the influence of Morton, of course—has seen fit to enlarge and repair the Post Office building in this city. It is announced that the work will soon be put under way. The county is erecting a new Court House; and the *Journal*, the Grant organ of this place, has twice stated that the number of men at work on the edifice would

SOON BE DOUBLED.

This doubling up is significant.

This county—Marion—gave a Republican majority of 1,469 on a vote of 12,547, in 1868; and the City of Indianapolis gave a Republican majority of 860 on a vote of 8,210 for Mayor, in 1871, and of 199 on the vote for Treasurer. Both county and city are in the hands of Grant men, who seem to have learned well the theory of Personal Government as taught at Washington, and to be willing to prostitute their powers in order to put the theory in practice. Under the law passed two years ago, this township is divided into eleven voting precincts; and the Liberals demand that each precinct shall have a polling place within its limits. This reasonable and lawful request

THE COMMISSIONERS IGNORE,

on the ground that it would be expensive, and insist that all the voting shall be done at the Court House, where a box would be provided for each precinct. The result would be, that over 8,000 voters would have to surround a small building and wait for hours to deposit their ballots. The several precincts would be inextricably mixed up and confused; the City of Indianapolis would be congregated in the vicinity of a single square; the passions of the hour would be inflamed and incited; a few hired rowdies could keep decent men away from the polls, while "repeaters" had free access to them; and, before the close of the day, a row could be inaugurated, and the United States Marshal, under the authority of the Enforcement act, could order the United States soldiers stationed in the Arsenal, near by, to take possession of the polls. Who would be declared elected under such circumstances, can easily be imagined. For the sake of decency, to preserve the peace, and to at least allow the semblance of a pure election, it is to be hoped that this unfair and extremely unwise and dangerous policy will not be persisted in.

That corruption will be practiced by wholesale and retail, there is not the shadow of doubt; but that it will win the day, is most unlikely. Reports from all the counties in the State are of

THE MOST CHEERFUL CHARACTER.

The accession of Liberal Republicans is large, especially in counties strongly Republican heretofore. In Wayne County, for instance,—the home of Mr. Julian,—there are 800 enrolled, and the number enrolled in other counties give assurances that the Liberal Republicans will do their duty at the polls. There are hundreds who say nothing, because they do not care to expose themselves to the enmity of their ancient party friends, but who will silently cast their votes for Reform and Reconciliation. Among

THE PROMINENT REPUBLICANS

who actively support the Liberal movement, the following may be mentioned:

The Hon. George W. Julian, member of Congress for about twelve years,—a man of National reputation.

Colonel Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph County, formerly in the State Senate.

The Hon. Walter March, who has been Representative and State Senator for a number of years.

The Hon. W. H. Weir, a State Senator.

Colonel C. M. Allen, formerly a Representative, and now candidate for Congress in the First District.

General William Harrow, of Mt. Vernon, a distinguished officer of the army. He ran once for Congress.

Captain E. E. Rose, of Bloomfield, Green County, who served ably in the Legislature and in the army.

The Hon. John R. Cravens, of Madison, who served in the House and Senate, and is the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John L. Scoby, of Greensburgh.

The Hon. W. R. Harrison, of Martinsville, who has been in the Legislature.

The Hon. L. C. Whiteside, of Logansport, Liberal candidate for Congress.

Dr. John A. Henricks, of South Bend, who has been in the Legislature, and is now candidate for Congress in that district.

The Hon. John B. Niles, of Laporte, who has been in the Legislature, Circuit Judge, &c.

The Hon. Horace Biddle, of Logansport, who has occupied many prominent positions, and is now Circuit Judge.

Colonel J. M. Stilwell, of Anderson, formerly Congressman and United States Minister to Venezuela.

This list of representative and influential men might be prolonged almost indefinitely, but these samples are sufficient to indicate the class of men who have boldly stepped out of a party for the good of their country.

THE BLATANT DUNCAN BUSINESS

has no foothold in this State, and will have none. There are a few fools or knaves who support it. A prominent Democrat remarked that those who have come out in its favor are worthless, without reputation, and were long ago spewed out by the party as untrustworthy and unworthy of honor or position. One fellow, who has made himself notorious, is under the tutelage of Morton, has no character except a bad one, and is morally and financially a bankrupt. He keeps, or very recently kept a saloon in Nashville, Tenn., and because he lived in Indiana once, claims to be its representative. His name is Morean.

THERE IS NO DOUBT WHATEVER

of the issue in October. The Liberal State ticket is a strong combination. Mr. Hendricks, the candidate for Governor, is well known. He is a man of the people, from whom he sprung. They love and trust him, irrespective of party. His personal popularity is immense, his integrity is above suspicion, and his ability is conceded by all. He does not drink. He goes to the Episcopal Church, and is a high-toned, respectable Christian gentleman and lawyer. He ran over 3,000 ahead of his ticket before,—a handsome compliment; and his friends say that, with a fair count, he would have been elected. There is no doubt of it this venture. He was an unwilling candidate; but the Convention was stronger than he, and forced him on the track, where he is running like wildfire. His companions on the ticket are gentlemen well known in the State, and compare well with their opponents.

I have been permitted to copy the following from a letter just received from a prominent Liberal Republican in this State:

"I am becoming more confident every day, and, unless stupendous frauds intervene, or public money be lavishly expended, we will unquestionably run through

WITH A LARGE MAJORITY.

We have attained such proportions now that I am ready to believe that money and fraud will be powerless to arrest the success of the movement."

THE FIGHT GOES GALLANTLY ON.

All over the State the people are being aroused. The meetings are large and enthusiastic. The interior is being worked up. Missionaries carry the Gospel of Peace and Reconciliation into the recesses of each county. The State is polled from end to end. The organization is perfect. The Germans are wonderfully unanimous. The Irish there never has been any doubt about. A few negroes, not many, will vote the Liberal ticket. In spite of the United States Treasury, Indiana will give a large majority for Hendricks in October, and a still larger one for Greeley in November.

STEAM PLOWS.

Inadaptability of the English Machines—Failure of the Fowks Plow—What a Farm Engine Should Be Able to Do—Trial of Parvin's Steam Motor at Peoria, Ill.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 26.

Having noticed that a new

STEAM PLOW

was in operation at Peoria, I took the train for that place. Steam plows and steam plowing had become rather stale with me from the repeated failures that I have witnessed, and it was with no very sanguine anticipations that I made the visit; in fact, were it not that the readers of THE TRIBUNE expect to be kept posted in all that is new in regard to agricultural progress, I should not have essayed the investigation.

In 1833, E. C. Bellinger took out a patent for a steam plow, from which it is said that the English plows have been modelled. Since that time the large farmers have been looking forward for the coming steam plow. This anticipation has not been realized, and we cannot say to-day that we have a practical engine that has been constructed to meet the demand.

THE ENGLISH STEAM PLOWS.

I have shown on previous occasions that these plows can have only a limited success in this country at the best, on account of their expensive tackle, large cost, and difficult management.

THE FOWKS STEAM PLOW

has been given up as a total failure, both for steam plowing and as a farm engine, though a scientific committee made an elaborate report to show that it was destined to greatness; but the writer of this took decided exception to their conclusion, for he saw in it certain failure, and his prediction was not long delayed.

WHAT WE NEED.

We must have a farm engine for farm work that can grind and steam food for our animals, that can do our threshing, the pumping of water for stock, the making of cider and of wine, the sawing of wood, the pressing and baling of hay, the cutting of forage for winter-feed, the making of drains, the grading of highways, and lastly, for cultivating the soil, and the preparing of hemp, flax, and cotton for market. All of these things the coming motor must do, and do them well and cheaply,—more cheaply than the same work can be done by the use of horses, mules, or oxen. Nothing short of this will satisfy the American farmer, or induce him to invest in that poetic steed.

THE IRON HORSE OF THE PRAIRIES.

In "Parvin's steam motor" I think we have a traction engine that can be made to do all these things in the most satisfactory manner. I say that I think so, for this is simply an opinion after having seen it in operation and moving six plows through tough sward land at Peoria, and that with a ten-horse power engine that had been made for the use of hard coal, but which had to be run with the Illinois River coal—an article not suited to such an engine. But nothing short of a long-continued and thorough trial will make the opinion conclusive or break its force.

At the first trial of the Fowks steam plow, at Centralia, the writer formed a very favorable opinion of it from seeing it at work, for it drew six plows through the sun-baked soil in the most satisfactory manner; but that was done on a hard, level surface,—just the most favorable condition for its working. On soft prairie, at Decatur, Freeport, and Champaign, it proved a total failure; and yet such men as Miles Greenwood, the great engine-builder of Cincinnati, and Mr. Sullivant, of Broadlands, had so much faith in its future that a new machine, with all the new improvements, was constructed; but none of the obstacles were overcome, and this went the way of the two preceding. The best mechanical skill of Cincinnati had been called into requisition to make the thing possible, but without avail, and the hopes of all those who had hailed the coming steam plow died out, and with it the monopoly that it was to give the praries in the culture of the cereals. Since that time, little has been done beyond proving that the English patents are not adopted to our use, and cannot become popular.

A FARM MOTOR.

The farm engine must have the power to move itself from field to field, from farm to farm, up hill and down hill, over uneven roads and soft meadows. This the Parvin motor will do, and it is only the question of the power of steam to propel it up hill and over rough grades, for it will not slip any more than if on a segment track, as in the railway up Mt. Washington. So much we know of its capacity, and it is on this fact that I predict its success as a farm engine, for all the work that may be reasonably demanded of it. If it can ascend steep grades, it cannot be expected to haul the same load as it would on level land; if it can go over soft ground, it cannot haul the load that is possible on a smooth, solid road. I am aware that the opinion is general that no traction engine is capable of hauling a load over soft meadow or plowed fields, on account of the yielding nature of the surface, or up the more moderate grades of the prairie-swell, as it would be liable to slip on the hill-side, or sink into the soft soil; but such is not the case.

The Waters engine had an immense driving-wheel in order to avoid this difficulty, and yet it failed, as it could only be used on level or nearly level land. In this engine of Parvin's we have a solid track like a railroad tie, upon which the engine moves,—not like a sled-runner or a moving series of logs, as in some of the traction engines. This tie or track, in the engine that I saw at Peoria, is fourteen inches wide and four feet long, and has a small roller at each end, upon which the frame rests and moves along. This gives sufficient base for ordinary work, but may be greatly increased in size if occasion should demand. There are five of these logs, or ties, that revolve on an elliptical frame, and are thirty-two inches from centre to centre. One of these is brought forward and dropped in front of the frame that sustains the hind part of the engine, and remains stationary until the engine has passed over it, when it is replaced by another, and this is taken up and again passed forward in turn. The front part of the engine rests on two broad wheels, that sustain the coal and half of the boiler,—the other part, including the machinery and water-tank, resting on this track, as mentioned. The engine is in no way attached to the track, but is operated as in a common locomotive the track being simply laid down and taken up as the engine moves forward. The weight may be three or four tons. As I said before, the log, when it forms the track, does not move until the engine has passed over, when it is taken up and makes a forward motion of thirty-two inches at a revolution, until it comes again in place for the track, and does not move until the engine has made a forward motion of thirty-two inches, when another log takes its place; and thus, by an endless chain of five links it is kept in place. This is the great feature of the engine, and distinguishes it from traction engines that have thus far been put on trial. It will be seen that the power is in no way applied to the track as a moving power, but simply rests on it, and is applied to the engine direct by the means of endless chains that move the machine. Imagine, if you please, a locomotive moving over a twenty-foot section of rail, and some Titanic power dropping a section of rail in front and taking one up in the rear, as the engine moved forward, and you have an idea of how this new farm engine is to be [illegible]. It can be seen how this engine is to pass over soft meadows, through prairie sloughs, and over plowed land, and yet be able to have heavy loads after it.

Of its capacity for work, just what it will cost to do a given amount of work, and the profit that it will be to the farmer over the use of teams, are questions yet to be settled by actual trial, and I leave this part of the discussion out of sight. That it will do all the things named in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, I have no doubt.

RURAL.

PERSONAL.

Thomas W. Conway, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana, has lately lost his wife and three children by death.

—The venerable Chief Justice Robertson, who is perhaps one of the most important personages in Kentucky history now living, was out in his carriage on Saturday.

—Governor Baker has appointed the Hon. S. E. Perkins, of Indianapolis, formerly of the Supreme Bench, Judge of the Marion Superior Court, *vice* Rand, resigned.

—Miss Julia Thomas, some years ago a conspicuous belle in St. Louis society, last Sunday took the black veil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

—Mrs. Minnie Morean, late wife of the Hon. Will C. Moreau, of Indiana, obtained a divorce from her husband in Indianapolis last week. Mr. Moreau says he Will C. if he can get along without her, but he knows not what the Moreau may bring forth.

—A pretty romance is attached to the career of the tenor, Tamberlik. His daughter was nearly losing her sight, and was given up by all the oculists, except M. Xavier Galezowski, who effected a cure, and the young lady must have made good use of her eyes, as her medical adviser is to be the son-in-law of the famed professor of the *ut de poitrine*.

Marrying French Noblemen.

In a Paris letter we find a few hints which will not be very pleasant to young American ladies who go abroad, if not with the intention to hunt, at least to accept a French nobleman, should one offer himself. By the writer it is laid down as a pretty sure rule that "Frenchmen who sigh at the feet of American heiresses are the refuse of the home markets;" for French mothers are noted for being good matchmakers, where their daughters are concerned, and secure the desirable sons in-law for themselves. There is a set of marrying young Frenchmen in Paris, who have more debts than money and more title than honor, who have been known to go so far in their hunt after a rich wife that they have had spies posted at different *pensions* to watch for American families with marriageable daughters. And a case has lately been disclosed, to be settled by law, in which the lover had agreed with the *maitresse de pension*, to secure the assistance of that convenient person, to pay a certain percentage on his wife's fortune. After the marriage the husband was disposed to forget his promise, but was reminded by law to keep it. All of which must have been very pleasant to the wife.

—The plague of flies at present raging in Paris, and which has been attributed by some to the great numbers of bodies of animals and men that remained for a long time unburied during the siege, is now the subject of discussion among the French entomologists. M. Blanchard, of the Academy of Sciences, says they are vegetable and not animal feeders, and thinks their enormous increase is owing to the destruction, during the siege, of the birds that formerly fed on them and their eggs.

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MUSICAL.

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THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Legal Notes.

No business was transacted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Judge Drummond is in town, but did not sit. Judge Blodgett left the city yesterday morning for a trip into the country.

There were no bankruptcy causes set down yesterday.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes condemnation case was again up before Judge Farwell, and at the close of the day the evidence was completed, and the case given over to the jury, who were being addressed by the defendant's counsel when our reporter left. The Court hoped to get through with the case so as to take up other causes this morning.

The following business was transacted in the different courts yesterday:

The United States Circuit Court.

There was no court in session.

NEW SUITS.

James Hervey et al. v. John H. Daniels, the Kankakee Coal Company, and the Kankakee Company. Action for ejectment. Damages laid at $8,000.

The Superior Court.

[Judge Gary.]

1,618. Coggeshall v. Davis. Motion of the plaintiff to dismiss on payment of costs.

2,842. A. McKeon v. Hardin. Motion of the plaintiff for a rule on the defendant to file a new bond within ten days, or the appeal to be dissolved. Defendant's costs with procedendo.

1,467. Morton v. Brett... Default.

G. v. 20,180. Rhodes et al. v. Shepard. Mandate from Superior Court filed, and ordered that the case be redocketed; by stipulation leave is given to file record from the Superior Court in lieu, etc.

811 a. Robey v. City. Submitted to the Court; a finding for the defendant. Plaintiff excepted. Judgment for the plaintiff, and appeal by the plaintiff. Bond, $250.

[Judge Gary—Chancery.]

417. Driver v. Driver. Motion by complainant for an attachment v. defendant for contempt of court.

—. Whitmore v. Scammon et al. Motion by the complainant, and on affidavit leave was given to file copy of the bill in lieu, etc. Ordered summons.

NEW SUITS.

39,841. Trustees Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, Ill., v. Republican Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit, $15,000.

39,842. Anna Elizabeth Hunt v. Herbert Hunt. Divorce. The parties were married on the 1st of March, 1861, and the wife has been absent from her husband's bed and board for the past two years.

From No. 39,843 to 39,850, inclusive, suppressed.

39,851. Catherine Boettcher, of Jefferson, Ill., v. the Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company, praying for an injunction restraining the Company from obstructing, or damaging her property, ... by agreement or due process of law. ... is the owner in fee simple of the land situate ... the subdivision of the west half of the southeast ... of section No. 30 of township No. 40, north of range No. 13, east of the third principal meridian; also of 500 feet frontage on Bloomingdale road, which was duly constituted a public thoroughfare in 1857. She values the whole at $12,000, and her damages by the operations of the Company on a part of the property which they have already used and obstructed at $8,000. The Company, without condemnation, or other legal proceedings, are alleged in the bill to have already entered part of the property, and to be preparing to enter upon the remainder.

39,852. Eugene M. Bailey v. Arus M. Bailey. Divorce. The parties married in Kenosha, Wis. The husband seeks relief on account of his wife's desertion.

39,853. Patrick Malone et al. v. John B. Leggard. Appeal from R. J. Hammill's Justice Court.

39,854. George Woodley v. Ezekiel Morrison. Assumpsit, $800.

39,855. City of Chicago v. Benjamin Bennt. Appeal from Chicago South Side Police Court.

39,856. Richard Williams v. the American Merchants' Union Express Company. To recover the value of a trunk delivered to the company in New York, June, 1871, to carry to Chicago, which they failed to deliver. Damages laid at $500.

39,857. Seneca D. Kimbark v. The Riverside Improvement Company. The bill shows that on the 15th of April, 1871, the appellant and others intended to erect a hotel at Riverside, and prepared an agreement to that effect, to which a number of persons signed their names, taking stock for various amounts, finally assuming the style and title of the Riverside Hotel Company. On the 26th of May a further agreement was drawn up, by which the Company appointed A. C. Badger, W. T. Allen, and S. D. Kimbark, Trustees. Then follows a detailed statement of the various amounts paid by different stockholders for their subscription to the project, and the amounts remaining unpaid by each, the Riverside Improvement Company contributing $22,119.57. The hotel was erected and furnished with the funds so provided, the subscribers being as follows: Henry E. Seeleye, interest, not to exceed $6,000; Seneca D. Kimbark, $6,000; David A. Gage, $6,000; Jacob G. Conrad, $6,000; Louis Sapronha, interest, not to exceed $1,000; John C. Dore, $1,000; Telford Burnham, $1,000; Charles Gladding, $1,000; George Chambers, $1,000; James G. Dwen, $1,000; Gordon S. Hubbard, Jr., $1,000; Fred. Schultz, $1,000; George M. Pullman, $2,500; Samuel J. Glover, $1,000; Emery E. Childs, $6,000; Leverett W. Murray, $2,000; Northwestern Gas and Waterpipe Company, $1,000; H. M. Kinsley, $1,500. The bill proceeds to point out the gradual process by which the Company got into trouble, and calls for action on the part of the Court to compel an account to be taken of the indebtedness of the different shareholders to the original undertaking, and to regulate the manner in which defaulters shall be dealt with, and in the event of such arrangements as shall be made failing to secure a satisfactory result, than that provision shall be made for the appointment of a duly qualified receiver, into whose hands all revenue shall pass.

The Circuit Court.

[Law—Judge Farwell.]

3,246. Tuan and Delbant v. John Sunes. Personal service; default and judgment for $458.55.

2,481. Ellis Curtis & Co. Same. $385.16.

1,866. Singer Manufacturing Company v. Jane Mitchell. Dismissed on payment of costs by plaintiff's attorney.

2,182. Wilson Sewing Machine Company v. Lord, Hoyt & Williams. Defendants withdrew their demurrer, and take two days to plead.

2,159. Duncan McKellar v. Charles O. Howe. Evidence heard, and judgment given for $1,085.76.

[Law—Judge Booth.]

2,310. In the case of Nespel v. Ward, application was made to reduce defendant's bail, which was held to be excessive. Reduced to $2,000, to be approved by the Clerk of the Court.

500. Murphy v. Newman. Bill of exception filed as of April 9, 1872.

2,592. Meckling v. Reinman. Default; juror service.

3,209. Harland v. Johnson. Motion to set aside judgment and quash execution.

NEW SUITS.

Alex. Graham v. Isaac Rogers. Attachment $1,260. Rogers gave Graham a note for $100, payable Nov. 1, 1869, and renewable from time to time, which was ultimately placed in the hands of Walcott Van Walkenburg, of Central Union Block, Chicago, commission merchants, notwithstanding the lien of Graham. On the ground that the latter had other money or property belonging to Rogers, Graham prays that they be summoned as garnishees of said Rogers.

3,670. John Hossack and J. W. Conners v. Lyman Wilson, et al. Trespass, $1,000. This is an action for damages caused to the canal boat Cuba by the alleged mismanagement of the tug boats Monitor, J. A. Crawford, and Jesse Cox. Complainants paid $500 for necessary repairs, and lost thirty days' service of the canal boat.

3,671. Wm. B. Burdick and Darius B. Mead v. Wilhelmina Heckler. Mechanic's lien, $209. This claim is for work done on defendant's house, Lot 6, Block 31, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 22.

3,672. J. and E. W. Blacki v. John Worth et al. Replevin. Defendants seized complainants' soap factory, No. 1,344 State street. The amount involved is $600.

3,673. S. R. Millard v. Henry J. Clements. Petition to supply record.

3,674. No papers.

3,675. John Quincy v. B. Born. Trespass, $5,000.

3,676. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company v. Chester Dickinson et al. Petition for right of way through a strip, belt, or piece of land, 100 feet wide, by 50 feet in width on the east side of the centre line of the railroad, as the same is now located, extending across in a southeasterly direction from the north side to the south side of the following described tract of land, viz.: That portion of the north one-half of the southwest one-quarter of Section 15, Town 40, Range 13 east of the third meridian, in Cook County, Ill., lying west and south of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, said strip containing 3 16-100 acres, more or less.

3,677. No papers.

3,678. Benjamin W. Barlow v. The Republic Insurance Company. Trespass, $1,500.

3,679. David O. Strong v. Huldah Tyler et al. Bill for reconveyance of mortgaged premises.

3,680. Colwell v. Ladd. Trespass, $5,000.

3,681. Polensky v. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,500.

3,682. Louis Jaeger et al. v. Christian Haber. Petition to supply record.

3,683. Charles Brown v. Maria B. Brown. The bill alleges adulterous practice for the past two years. This is a sad case. The issue of the marriage was four children who have been so neglected by the mother, in the language of the bill, that two of them have been arrested for vagrancy. The husband asks the custody of the children. The parties were married at Racine, Wis., in 1856.

The County Court.

[Judge Wallace.]

ESTATES AND GUARDIANSHIPS.

Estate of Ambrose Sutton: Bond of William H. Park, executor, for $400,000 approved.

John B. L. Skinner. Authenticated copy of the will of deceased proven in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Admitted to record.

Timothy Harrington. Grant of administration to Mary Harrington. Bond of $2,000 approved.

John Blattner. Will refused probate. Letters of administration granted to Theresa Metzgar and Franz Peter Weshused. Bond of $3,420 approved.

Alvah B. Haight. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved.

Frederick Zabel. Grant of administration to Maria Zabel. Bond of $5,200 approved.

John George Beuhler. Grant of administration to Anna Margaretta Beuhler, widow. Bond of ... approved.

Sabina Poricket. Final account of administrator approved.

Annie Cooney et al. Grant of guardianship to Mary O'Riley. Bond of $3,000 approved.

Dennis Tanner. Authenticated copy of the last will and testament of deceased proven in the Surrogate Court of Westchester County, New York, admitted to record.

CLAIMS.

Philip Carlin. Claim of J. M. Hall allowed, on proof, for $16.24. Claim of E. D. & D. H. Leavy, ... allowed. Claim of the Third National Bank dismissed.

Estate of Maria Cook. Claim of A. H. Sheldon, ...

Margaret P. Commerford. Claim of Julia S. ..., $188 allowed. Claim of Eliza McGinnis, ... allowed. Claim of Alice C. Dow, $60 allowed. ... of Nathan Eikin and — Schaaf dismissed.

Gustav Daplar. Claim of Henry Flantyre allowed for $108.

John Hepp. Claim of Farrington, Faren & Co. allowed for $260.38. Claim of Ernst Meyer allowed for $37.50.

Charles C. Kellogg. Claim of Dr. L. W. Montgomery allowed for $26.

Frederick Netz. Claims of J. F. Warren and G. ... Bennett dismissed.

... Claims of C. W. & E. Partridge, ... Williams, and S. B. Johnson dismissed.

Coin Interest.

... interest on the bonds of the Northern ... Railroad are paid in gold. Interest is ... per cent—about 8½ per cent in currency—is ... semi-annually, and is always promptly ... The bonds are issued either coupon or ... Bankers throughout the country have already manifested their confidence in them by purchasing them as investments for themselves. We commend them to those who desire security of principal and prompt payment of interest. Lunt, Preston & Kean, General Agents.

Brink's City Express.

The Garden City and White's Expresses having gone out of business, and customers transferred to us, we have been obliged to increase stock so that we now make every part of this large city three times each day, at our same old prices; Hyde Park twice, Stock Yards, Englewood, and Riverside once each day. We collect and deliver the American Express goods. Brink & Moor, proprietors, No. 37 East Randolph street.

Those Albums,

beautifully Turkey-bound ones, are still given away to every person who orders a dozen card photographs at Brand's gallery, No. 596 Wabash avenue. These inducements only continue until Sept 14, and those who desire elegant pictures and an elegant place to put them should govern themselves accordingly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc. for sale at Strehl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton st.

To gather pearls from ocean's vases,
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

An Essential of Loveliness.—To be entirely beautiful, the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fall of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry, or harsh. On the contrary, the plainest face, if it be but surmounted by luxuriant and silken tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is, happily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that Lyon's Kathairon was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the Hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and furnishes them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains, that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—Very desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Young married people or young gentlemen will find this an inviting home for the fall or winter.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE FURNISHED front rooms and first-class board. Prices $5 to $7 a week, one-half block from cars; house comforts.

191 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, or suite of rooms, with good board; ... moderate.

274 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, corner of Morgan-st.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER May—Handsomely furnished back parlor, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One very large unfurnished front room, except new Brussels carpet; one large unfurnished room, and one furnished single room, with board; all modern conveniences in the rooms; house is new and modern. Location desirable. Table first class.

711 WEST MADISON-ST. — PLEASANT front parlor bedroom, nicely furnished, with board, for two persons. Private family.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

15 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with board, for two gentlemen; location and accommodation first-class; also, a few day boarders.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av.—Room and board for gentlemen; accommodation for day boarders.

122 COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first class board.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE VACANCY FOR one gentleman, with another, with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable.

469 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also day boarders accommodated.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW DEARBORN), near Twenty-ninth and State st.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at lowest possible prices; good parlors, piano, bath-room, &c.

763 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, for doctor's office or sleeping-rooms; also, a single room, unfurnished, with board.

809 WABASH-AV. — A LARGE FRONT room (two beds), suitable for two gentlemen; also a front room, exquisitely furnished for a married couple; good stabling; first-class table.

1088 WABASH-AV. — TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, each suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

1322 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH nice board in nice locality to a nice party. Call from 8 to 10, evening.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN EXceedingly pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, four minutes' walk of Fairview Station, Douglas Place, by addressing either personally or by letter J R, Hall, Kimbark & Co, Michigan-av.

BAILEY HOTEL, 653 STATE-ST.—A FEW more boarders. Board from $6 to $10 per week. Day boarders $5 per week.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen and wives; locations to suit applicants; no fees. BOARDING BUREAU, Room 3, 365 State st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—1 OR 2 NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentleman, wife, and child 4 years old, on West Side, within 10 minutes' ride from Madison-st. bridge. Only those need apply who have first-class house in good locality. Address H 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM OR SUITE (WITH BOARD), furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; must be first class and desirable location. Address G 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—SEPT 1, BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen, furnished room, with board, located between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-sts. and Calumet and Michigan-avs. Address, stating terms, JOHN RUSSELL, Field, Leiter & Co., Twentieth and State.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 5 months old desire to obtain a pleasant boarding place in Evanston, from Sept 15 to Nov. 1, and are willing to pay liberally for the same. Best of references given and required. Address K, Room 1 Central Union Block.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, ROOM AND board on West Washington-st., east of Park; requisites, good room and 6:30 dinner; would be permanent. Address H, 20 West Chicago-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG WHOLESALE MERCHANT, of the city, wants room and board in a cultivated and pleasant family. Address, giving full particulars, Z 10, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family; not to exceed $60 per month. Address J C J, 772 Michigan-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE family, between Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts., east of State; early breakfast a requisite. Address J, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, FOR gentleman and wife, on West Side, good location, price moderate, convenient to cars; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, B 90, Tribune office.

BOARD — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family, on West Side east of Union Park; Washington-st. preferred. Address V 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO, WHERE THERE ARE few or no other boarders, South Side, north Twenty-fifth-st. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address K 69, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foresman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE AND BOILER with pumps and all connections, cylinders 12 by 24, now working, can be seen at 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—LITTLE ENGINE AND BOILER two-man power. 336 Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AMES' PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler, 10-horse power in good condition. Address E. J. CHAPIER, 209 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS 44 INCHES DIameter, 18 feet long, and two 17-inch flues; one boiler 48 inches diameter, 46 three inch tubes 12 feet long; one right-hand engine 11x20. All new work. J. C. BOWSER & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 291 West Madison-st.

MRS. L. CLARKE, TRANCE MEDIUM, NO. 399 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$500,000 WORTH OF FIRST-class property in city and county. If you have anything to exchange send us a description and say what you want. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TWO RAILROAD VILLAGE LOTS TO EXchange for good house furniture. Address X 52, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$200 CASH BALANCE trade. Will sell one-third interest in Iowa Elevator. Special bargain. WOLFE & INGHAM, 61 Desplaines.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NICE PACING mare and harness for a piano. Address V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTING, BOOTS AND shoes, harness work, or recoating gravel roof, in exchange for first-class sewing machines, purchasers' selection at general office. Address Z 14, Tribune Branch office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS ON THE street, at offices, and to the trade. Call at 121 South Desplaines, basement.

AGENTS WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MAN to canvass the city for Dr. Newcomb's "How Not To, and Why." Apply at 82 South Canal-st, at 1 o'clock p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and as staple as flour. Samples sent free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 98 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoating and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—NO. 5 ASHLEY-ST., 7-room dwelling and lot, 24x95.
No. 140 North Oakley-st., 5-room dwelling and lot, 24x100.
No. 54 North Peoria-st., 10-room dwelling and lot, 24x100.
Warren-av., one block west of Park, dwelling and lot, 24x125.
No. 214 North Ashland-av., store, shop, and leasehold.
No. 322 West Lake-st., store, dwelling, and leasehold.
No. 60 Warren-av., frame dwelling, to be moved.
24 lots in Russell's Sub., 33, 39, 14.
24 lots in Whitford's Sub., 33, 39, 14.
65 lots in Smith's Sub., Irving Park, 22, 40, 13.
8 lots in Indian Ridge Sub.
3 lots on northwest corner Hoyne and Taylor-sts., 96x125.
1 lot on Wilcox-av., 25x133.
2 lots on Trenton-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., 25x124.
On Thursday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 44 State-st. Full particulars furnished by HORACE REED & CO., General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUtiful lots at a bargain, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Oakwood is 100 feet in width, and is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. It is to be immediately improved, and made as attractive as any of the other Boulevards, at the expense of the Park Commissioners, without taxation on the property. Lots 50x125 feet each, to an 18 foot alley, fronting north. Title unquestionable. As I am now offering this property below the market by fully $25 per foot, in order to effect immediate sales, I will guarantee any purchaser ... per cent net for a determinate period, and will allow any broker through whom a sale is effected, a commission of 2½ per cent. Full abstract ... so that there would be no difficulty in closing sales. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — BY M. H. MORRIS—ROOM 2, No. 47 West Randolph. 13 lots in the original Irving Park subdivision at $10 per foot; the cheapest property offered in Chicago. Also, fine marble octagon front house, near Union Park, $12,000. Also, 207 feet, a nice manufacturing site, west of river, on Polk-st, $100 per foot; would exchange for other property. Also, fruit farm at St. Jo, to exchange. Also, 10 acres near Jefferson station.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FINE HOUSE WITH three large lots on Ashland-av.; also good business lots on Madison and West Lake-sts. GEORGE ROUNDS & CO., 116 East Washington-st, Room 35.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st. Lot on Michigan-av. near Sixty... Three lots on State-st., near Thirty-eighth-st. cheap. Lots on Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs. Houses and lots for sale on Seymour, Hubbard, and Western-avs. Ten acres in Section 38, 40, 13. Two acres south of Humboldt Park. Twenty-two acres south of Humboldt Park. Some choice boulevard and park property on South Side.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, CORNER Clark and Madison sts; Marble front house on Wabash av, near Twenty-fifth-st; a bargain. Will exchange for part acre property. Also house on northwest corner Warren av and Oakley st; lot 108x125, finely improved.

FOR SALE—$1,050, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A cottage and lot 25x125 to alley; balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$550, $100 CASH, WILL BUY A LOT on Robey st; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$750, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot on Douglas place; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$600, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot on Lincoln-st; balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,000—NORTH SIDE WAKE UP. Frame building, 3 stores, renting for $1,100, North Wells-st. near Division. Gas and water; 5 years' ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 UNION-AV., LOT 25x204 feet, south front, has 10 rooms, large barn, &c., near Drexel Boulevard; convenient to both steam and horse cars. This property is offered very low for a few days. Immediate possession given. For terms &c., inquire of HENRY J. GOODRICH, 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERty, terribly slaughtered; new brick building and lot near Halsted and Harrison-sts.; $12,000. The property cost $18,000, but owner must sell. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., SACRIFICED—Small house and 25 foot lot near Thirtieth-st; will give a great bargain if all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, MONROE-ST., JUST west of Leavitt; $80 per foot if taken at once; cheap at $125. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON WEST HARrison-st., near Aberdeen, frame house, 12 rooms, and 25 foot lot; must be sold; want an offer. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON COSSITT-ST., $1,000, worth $1,500. Lot on Lake st., near Seymour, $1,200, worth $1,800. Decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty second-st, a very desirable lot, 50x165; full abstract of title. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON LINCOLN AND Diversey avs; this property must be sold; can be had low. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X100 FEET ON LAKE, BEtween Peoria and Sangamon; want an offer. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE BLOCK IN SECTION 19, near Twenty second-st, and where the large railway depot and factories are going up; will retail at a large profit in a short time. L. STAVE, corner Washington-st, and Fifth-av, Teutonia Building, Room 3.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON Western-av, near Kinzie-st; 6 rooms, 2 closets, lake water; monthly payments. Inquire of owner JOHN P. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON PAULINA-ST., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Easy terms to parties who will build. 50 feet on Jackson, just west of Ashland-av. 50 feet on Adams, just west of Paulina st. 50 feet on corner Union Park Place and Washington-av. 50 feet on Warren-av, east of Hoyne. 50 feet on Adams, west of the river. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, 37, 13, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING ON South Park, $10,000; usual terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., corner of May, with five houses renting for $2,750. Price, $24,000. JOHN ROCKWELL, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE-HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages on Oakland (Forty-sixth-st.) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $5 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property—Some very choice suburban property, improved and unimproved, at Hinsdale, Riverside, and Lawndale; in large or small tracts. Some good trades can be made. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av., Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts., and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne, and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 8 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts. and on California, Chicago, Genessee, and Fairfield-avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE LOT ON Ashley st, near Robey-st.; 4 lots on Second-st, near Oakley-st. A & L S PIERCE, 87 West Washington-st and 474 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—FIVE ACRES ON Egan av, near new cotton manufactory; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—200 FEET northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH—LOT 71 BY 180 feet on East Jackson-st. between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON UNION AV., or Forty first-st., near Drexel Boulevard. This is the cheapest property in the market. The house is a two story frame, on the lot is a good barn. The lot is 25 feet front by 204 feet deep. The property is offered at a bargain. If not sold immediately will be rented to a good tenant only. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., Central Real Estate Office, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$1,200 CASH, TREMENDOUS BARgain, Lake-st. near Wood, frame building, stores and dwelling, rents for $540; long and cheap ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—500 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Central Park, and 420 feet, south front, on Lake st. The best bargain in the market. Fifteen acres on Riverside Boulevard, at Lawndale, very cheap. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., Room 5, 124 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—Will sell without any money down to parties who will build; outside of fire limits; water and gas on the street. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOTS—TWO LOTS ON North Branch street south of Division-st., running to river. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RUBEL-ST.—TWO LOTS ON RUbel-st, near Sixteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—683 WEST LAKE ST., 20x120 FEET. Will give a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st, east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street-cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200 feet, just outside of Oakwood-av. (the new boulevard), considerably below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST BUSIness lots in Chicago, 60x150 feet on Adams-st, between Franklin-st and Fifth-av; low price. Terms easy. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN brick house and lot on Johnson-place; $6,000. Brick house and lot No. 16 Twenty-eighth st. $6,000. Brick house and lot No. 376 Vincennes-av., $8,500. Marble front house and lot No. 43 Langley-st; $7,500, only $1,000 down. Each house has 11 rooms, gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT, 48X175 feet to an alley, east front, on Lake-av., 600 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas; nice shrubbery; very near horse and steam cars; only $9,000. Anyone wanting a moderately-priced house with very choice lot, and who will take the trouble to inquire, will find this a decided bargain. Terms easy. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts, and Wabash-av. in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.; also a 2 acre grove block with a $40,000 residence, near Lincoln Park; strangers seeking solid investments in Chicago will do well to investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER LOT, THE southeast corner of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, 152½x150 feet, to an 18-foot alley; very cheap and on easy terms, if taken immediately; title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Oakwood Boulevard, a handsome grove lot, 155x213 to an 18 foot alley; cheap; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES LAKE SHORE front, half mile north of Lincoln Park, at a great bargain; this week only; one-quarter cash. ... Maywood, $10,000. 115 ... lots, only three blocks northwest of Lincoln Park; $500 to $600. Six very choice lots in Wright's Grove. 25x116 ft on Clark, near Buron; will exchange. 30x116 ft on Whitney, near State st; $3,500. 40x112 ft on Oak-st near Rush-st; $125 per ft. 50 ft on corner Kinzie and Ogden-st, to exchange. 31 acres on Calumet River front, near South Chicago; good title, full abstract. 40 acres, half mile Lake front in Lake View. Lots on all avenues on the North Side. Apply to LINN & HAWKINSON, 13 North Clark-st, northwest corner Michigan. Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON SMALL MONTHLY payments, a large 2-story house of 10 rooms, with bath, etc, and lot; centrally located; neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 30 FOOT STONE FRONT residence, No. 1104 Prairie av., corner Twenty-fourth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 HONORE-ST., OCTAGON front brick residence, brick barn, &c., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House: Fine house and corner lot on Ashland av., $12,500. Business lot 40 ft front on Michigan-st., near Dearborn, only $250 per foot. Houses and lots on the South and West Sides, of all grades and prices.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—On monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., and West of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren street-cars, and supplied by water. Price from $400 to $800 per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Couch subdivision, No. 18 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMits, near horse cars, on easy terms or monthly payments. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW houses at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN BRICK HOUSE IF taken this week; only $7,500 half cash, or $8,000 one quarter cash; cheap at $9,000. Owner must have money. House is new, has all modern improvements and good neighborhood. Don't pass this but investigate it. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ... RESIDENCES—BY OLINGER & BALLARD, 316 Wabash av.: Large double brick residence, with lot 100x126 ft to alley, on corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty fifth st. The house is first class in every respect; large brick barn on the premises. Price $70,000. Splendid residence on Calumet av., with lake front, and lot 400 feet deep. No finer location in Chicago. Price $50,000.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF THE CITY LIMITS, in vicinity of the South parks; very desirable pieces of property in blocks varying from 2½ to 40 acres, on favorable terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—FINE building site on Washington-av., in choice locality, and finely wooded 150x300 feet; $11,500. 1 desirable lots at $67.50 per foot, near steam cars and dummy, north of Fifty-fifth-st. Several choice vacant corners on improved streets. Residence, with furnace, range, good cellar, lot 132x200 and good barn; double parlors; finished throughout in fine style; $18,000. Residence and lot 110x160, overlooking lake, near hotel, east front, well finished, good barn, $14,000. $6,500 will buy a good house and lot, 50x135, good barn, on Hyde Park-av.; a bargain. $6,500 will buy a fine lot, improved and two story frame house, near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON MADIson-av. Park, between Hyde Park and Kenwood, south front 100x150; bathroom, furnace, range, furnished or unfurnished; terms to be made satisfactory; great bargains if sold at once. Can sell house, and lease lot for 99 years. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 348 State-st: 20 acres, near Hawthorn, only $1,000. 80 acres, near Lawndale, only $1,200. 5 acres, near Brighton, only $1,000. 20 acres, near Cornell, only $2,000. 7 acres, near Kensington, only $800. 40 acres, near Summit, only $200. 40 feet, near corner Fifth-av. and Harrison-sts., at a great bargain. 66 feet, Wentworth av., near Boulevard, only $25, if taken at once—very cheap. Lot on Twenty-fifth st., near Wallace, $1,000. Lot on Butterfield, near Thirty first st, $1,250.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL new cottages and two story houses in good neighborhood, near church, schools and depot; 24 passenger trains daily each way; 30 minutes by steam; fare $8 per 100. HULBURD & Co., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 12 FINELY LOCATED RESIdence lots near the boulevard and Wentworth-av, offered cheap. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FOR A FEW days, several choice 50-foot lots on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs, near South Park and Englewood Station. Remember this suburb gives you the choice of 24 daily passenger trains each way. Fare $8 per 100; time by steam 30 minutes. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—38 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is gravelled all the way to the property. ... trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price, $300 each, payable $25 cash and $5 per month. We will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—NEW house, 8 rooms, and lot 50x150, near depot, $2,500, $500 cash; balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at $50 per month. Cottage, 7 rooms, and lot 75x150, $2,100; $600 cash, balance $50 per month. F. M. FOX, 169 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—POSITIVELY THE last chance to secure that elegant property, 150x467 to lake, conceded to be the handsomest site on the shore; can be purchased before Sept 1 at a sacrifice; at once; location at Kenwood is rapidly becoming the finest residence quarter of the city; don't fail to look at the property; it will speak for itself. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House. 2 acres in Slave's subdivision, $1,500 per acre. Neat house and lot north of Englewood, $1,750. Bargains in Maywood and Lake Forest houses and lots.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 320 acres of good farming land in Hardin County, Iowa, 120 acres in Clark County. GEO. V. BYRD, 365 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—140 ACRES GOOD farming land five miles from Denver City, Colorado. Inquire of JOHN CORDES, 102 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD STATION, near depot, at a bargain. Lots on Adams-st., near Webster-av.; lots near Central Park, $600 each; lots at Norwood, Evanston, Ravenswood, and Brighton, near station. Also several lots near Rock Island car works, very cheap. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 DOWN AND BALANCE $50 every three months. Only four more lots left 25x126, $650; situated between West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just outside fire limits, and within 10 minutes' walk of Madison st cars; each lot supplied with water. For further particulars, apply at the office, evenings, after 5 o'clock, 140 West Adams st.

FOR SALE—A 2 STORY HOUSE AND LARGE lot at Englewood. Apply to —, 203 Fifth av.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 255 HALSTED-st, corner Harrison: 40 acres near Calumet harbor, at a bargain. 5 acres on Central Park. 20 acres in Section 14, near Cottage Grove av. 20 acres near Milwaukee av, north of city.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $500, $750, and $1,000. Terms, one fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 142 LaSalle-st. Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, only two blocks from railroad on long time; only $1,000 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY LYING CONtiguous to the C. B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Hinsdale, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—IN FRONT OF Woolley Mills, a few lots; this week only. A. W. WHEELER, owner, 314 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 40 ACRES IN Section 32, 39, 13. JOHN ROCKWELL, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSton and Lake Forest—Beautiful rolling land, 100 feet above Lake, densely covered with old shade trees, deep ravines; money furnished to build; both land and money 5 years' time; want parties to go with me after business and spend night at my residence, see property; mail letter to me 609 Wabash-av., saying what night you will go; I will call on you. E. ASHLEY MEARS.

FOR SALE—$800—THREE ACRES OF LAND, beautifully situated on high grounds, only 14 miles from the city. BY RUCKIN & ESCHER, Real Estate Agents, 118½ West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD, 100 ... FEET ON Forty eighth st, east of Greenwood-av., at $70. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 20 ACRES OF BEAUTIful high ground at South Englewood, which I offer for a few days at $750 per acre on 5 years' time. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Evanston,—$15 cash, and $5 a month until paid for; this is the best savings bank you can find, for on the 1st of September these lots will be $250. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, A COTTAGE AND grounds; also two unimproved lots. For terms, etc., apply at 287 East Madison st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots, located near Hyde Park Depot and Hotel, ranging from $7,000 to $25,000. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st, Room 2 Otis Block: 22½ acres at Woodlawn Station having 673 ft of Park front. This is choice property only put in the market to-day. Will sell part or all of it. 2½ acres on Seventy-first st near the lake, cheap. 5 acres on Hyde-av in 16th School Sec. 10 acres fronting Humboldt Park cheap. 6 acres North Halsted-st, Sec. 17. 5 acres at Lawndale $3,000; this cheap. 20 acres at Irving Park $800. Those looking for investments should call and see us.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, NEAR CHIcago, of 282 acres, with $10,000 worth of improvements; price $65 per acre; one third cash; balance time and a grand bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM—I HAVE A FARM of 80 acres, located 17 miles from Chicago, in the town of Orland, in Cook County, Ill. Improvements consist of house, barn, orchard, and well, all first class. $4,000. Terms, $2,000 cash, and other payments made as may be agreed upon. Inquire of F. SCHROEDER, Lemont, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, AT Austin, Harlem, Maywood, Irving Park, Ravenswood, or Evanston, for which we will give a good trade. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

WANTED—15 TO 30 ACRES ON LINE OF some railroad, 8 to 12 miles from city. Exact location and correct figure by Friday at farthest. X 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF SOUTH SIDE PROPerty east of State-st, for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD brick house in the South Division; to be a bargain at $12,000 cash. CRACK & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 2, 47 West Randolph-st, improved city or acre property in exchange for unimproved central city property, and house and lot at Dixon, Ill, and cash $10,000 to $15,000. Also lots for fruit farm at St. Joseph. Also city or suburban property in exchange for 8 or 10 farms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE OF 42 rooms, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV, SOUTH OF DOUGLAS place, the large elegant 3 story dwelling, No. 6, with modern improvements; large lot; view of Lake, and contiguous to steam and horse cars. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 305 WEST Taylor-st. corner Aberdeen. Contains 9 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., and good barn. Apply to W. J. GRAHAM, 56 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—$30 HOUSE OF SIX CONVENIENT rooms, and basement, No. 962 South Dearborn-st, below Twenty ninth; desirable neighborhood; references required.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, CENtrally situated handsome house, very convenient for small family. Inquire of C. B. WAITE, 7 Exchange building, or at residence, Hyde Park.

TO RENT — FINE BOARDING HOUSE, 19 rooms, North Wells-st, near Indiana; plenty of boarders; $100, will give two years' lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, FURnished completely for housekeeping in a pleasant locality on the West Side. Will rent only to parties without children. Fine chance for a young couple. Rent $40. Address W 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM, BED ROOM AND kitchen, furnished, to a man and wife, or two ladies. 344 West Adams st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 1366 Michigan av, rent $30 a month, and possession given Oct. 1, 1872. H. O. STONE, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOM HOUSE, WATER, GAS, and barn; 21 months' lease, $75 per month. COFFMAN & ANDREWS.

TO RENT—AT HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN Evanston and Lake Forest, complete cottage, large lot, old shade trees, 1 minute from depot, $12 per month; commutation, 10 cents ride. Address W 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED IF DEsired, 10 rooms, good barn, 26 Union av, west of Cottage Grove av; possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO 15-ROOM DWELLINGS, ALL modern improvements, on Green-st., near Washington, just completed. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, with privilege of barn if desired, 1186 South State st. Apply to T. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — NEW BRICK DWELLING house, with modern improvements, corner of Willard place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, 90 Park-av.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, AND $2,000 worth of furniture for sale for $1,200. Apply on premises, 138 Stanton av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS ON North Side; water in kitchen; rent $25. A. T. GALT, Room 11, 77 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TENEMENT FOR housekeeping, suitable for light business. Will sell furniture cheap, at 612 Cottage Grove-av, up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOTEL and boarding house in a rising city 30 miles from Chicago at a junction of five railroads; for terms and particulars apply at once to MR. FITZGERALD'S sample room, 31 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, furnished house, with good barn, 349 West Jackson st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 947 WABASH-AV. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 363 Wabash av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison: Cottage 6 rooms 74 South Peoria. Cottage, 6 rooms, 225 West Monroe. Cottage, 6 rooms, 84 North Green. 10 room house, 230 South Sangamon. 10 room house, 49 South Carpenter. 9 room houses, York st. Several suites of rooms and single rooms, unfurnished.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 25 BLUE Island av., near Harrison st; 5 rooms; $35. Apply to Dr. SULLIVAN, 177 West Twelfth st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH USE of kitchen, for gentleman and wife. Inquire at 698 Milwaukee-av., in store.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on Lake-st near Wood, $8 and $10, separate or together; for gentlemen. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BASEMENT IN brick house, No. 274 Wabash av., near the Post Office. Inquire of C. H. & W. N. BRUNER, 341 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—ONE FURNISHED AND one unfurnished at 1122 Indiana av.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED COTTAGE, No. 69 Fulton-st., near Lincoln.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE OF five ... rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with or without barn. Call, for two days, at 167 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE LARGE ROOM CORner Canal and Washington sts. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN AND wives, or single gentlemen; private house; 720 Wabash-av. Convenient to Thomson's restaurant.

TO RENT—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, with or without board, good rooms, well furnished. Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty first st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING five rooms, bath-room, gas, etc. Rent $40. Apply at 393 West Madison st.

TO RENT—421 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURnished rooms without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES, BASEMENT and first floor of building 170 Washington st; these offices are suitable for banking or insurance, having two vaults in each office. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT; GOOD LOCAtion for commission, fruit, or lager beer saloon. 28 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, A store, just repainted, with new fixtures; to be let at once; at back of store a good sized room. Capital stand for cigar and news depot. Rent cheap. Apply at No. 655 West Madison st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND 4 FIRST-CLASS offices, No. 126 South Clark st. Inquire at Room 2, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS, large and small, in building corner of State and Van Buren-sts; also, one loft, 50x100. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—MADISON-ST., NEAR SHERMAN House, front rooms and offices, suitable to almost any business; cheap to good tenants. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FRONT OFFICE, first story newly built. Also an office in the rear. Apply to M. RUMSEL, on the premises, 379 Wabash-av. near Post Office.

TO RENT—THIRD STORY OF 89 SOUTH Halsted-st; rooms fitted up especially for a photograph gallery, with 3 rooms adjoining suitable for a small family. For particulars apply at D. COLE & SON'S Real Estate Office, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX SPLENDID STORES ON MADison-st., near Halsted, all heated by steam; also small stores in second story for light business. Call and look over our list before you rent. D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEman of steady habits desires to rent a well furnished sleeping room without board in a private family within 10 minutes' walk of corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. References exchanged. Address O 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party a house of 8 rooms near Union Park. Address U 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL WORKSHOP, or cheap store. State terms and location, and address JOHN E. JONES, 120 Illinois st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side, south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-second sts, for a first-class tenant. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORAGE ROOM FOR a small amount of household good; must be easy of access. Address G 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT PAYING tenant, cottage of 5 or 6 rooms on West Side. Rent not to exceed $30. Best of references furnished if desired. Address R, P O Box 509.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 6 OR 7 rooms somewhere west of Union Park and south of Washington st. Must be pleasantly situated and rent reasonable. Address, stating terms, R. C. W, 9 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS ADAPTed to housekeeping, centrally located on West Side, rent not over $20 per month. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for a young lady, east of Sangamon and between Randolph and Adams. Room in a block preferred. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN desire large pleasant room, with bath room attached, on South Side, without board. May be furnished or unfurnished, former preferred. Address A M V, 554 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN a good furnished room on Wabash or Michigan-avs. Price, $25 per month. Private family preferred. Address J T D, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK, A dark brown and a bay mare; the bay mare is lame in her off hind leg, and had halter on; the other has got a white spot on her shoulder, from the effects of collar. Whoever returns them to J. BROWN, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth and State-sts., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BROWN HORSE, SWELLING ON front leg; strap round neck. Liberal reward for returning to 82 Archer-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, A GOLD stone cross, set with mosaics. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 1182 Wabash-av.

LOST—BY A WIDOW LADY ON HARRISON-st., between Centre-av. and Halsted-st., or on Peoria, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., a roll of bills. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at 424 West Harrison st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH SUM OF money, papers, etc., between Briggs House and Market-st. The finder will obtain reward and relieve the owner of great distress by calling at the White Star line office, 92 South Market-st.

LOST—BETWEEN JONES & LOUGHLIN'S hardware store, near Van Buren st bridge, on Canal-st, and the Rock Island Freight House, on Pacific av., a hide of enamelled leather. The finder will receive $4 by delivering the same to 800 State st. L. F. HATHEWAY.

FOUND—ON VACANT LOT, CORNER TWENty-fifth and State sts, two bundles containing coats cut and ready to be made. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to JOSEPH ROTH, 403 Butterfield st.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE, WITH BLACK feet. The owner can have it back by paying expenses and proving his property. B HOKAMP, 289 Blue Island-av.; by day time at work corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

STOLEN—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given by the undersigned for the return of the watches and chain taken from 422 Wabash-av., Monday night, Aug 19. J. M. ADSIT, Jr., 328 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE, long back and rump, heavy tail and fore top, white spot under fetlock on hind leg, long fetlocks. Any information regarding him may be left on premises, with V. W. SHAFFER, or 7 East Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE WITH HARNESS. The owner may call for the same at the corner of Catherine-st and Ashland-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 382, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney. 404 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city, on commission. Commercial travelling men will find it to their advantage to call. C. A. HOLLISTER & CO., 207 West Madison st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer, with $1,500, to invest in manufacturing, and do office work. Address for three days R 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS entry clerk. Address K ..., through Chicago Post Office, in own handwriting.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CORRESPONDENT; also, an assistant bookkeeper; both must be accurate and write well. Address T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, and who is acquainted with hardware; satisfactory references required. Address A 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK for a first class prescription store; must be experienced and competent for city trade. A suitable person may secure a valuable and permanent situation by applying by letter to APOTHECARY, No. 72 Twenty-fourth st, city.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND, WHO has had experience, to run a moulding-machine. For particulars apply, with references, to Cedar Rapids Planing-Mill Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH ON THE first fire; principally light work; must be willing to do heavy work if required. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed for the right man. A German preferred. 233 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT REED'S Shaving Parlors, 127 South Halsted-st. Steady men; none others need apply.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS AND CUTTER—A cutter to cut and fit up stock; also, heeler, trimmer and finisher. Apply at 125 Archer-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 120 THIRTY-first st, this morning.

WANTED—ONE CAKE AND ONE CRACKER baker. Apply at 408 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GENERAL WOOD WORKMAN, to work on buggies and wagons. To a good workman good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply or address JAMES WILEY, Wethersfield, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE OVEN MAN, one mixer, one oven boy, and four good strong boys for general work. Apply at once to C. L. WOODMAN & CO., corner Canal and Adams sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABits, to run a small engine. Address X 17, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — MODEL-MAKers and locksmiths, accustomed to railway locks; also, one lock-polisher and finisher, at Chicago Railway Lock Works, 29 and 31 North Jefferson st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 25 CARPENTERS, $2.50 to $3.25 per day; 10 laborers for the city, $2.25 per day. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER, WITH good references, to run the engine at WM. GOLDIE & CO.'S mill, corner Eighteenth and Canal-st.

WANTED—A BAKER TO MAKE BREAD AT 592 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—3 UPHOLSTERERS AND 2 MATtress makers. HEANEY & GANNON, 208 and 210 West Taylor st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAker. Apply at 516 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FIREMAN. APPLY AT 278 Third-av.

WANTED—1 COMPOSITOR AND 1 FIRST-class canvasser for job printing. DANIELS BROS & CO., 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AND HELPER, on Throop st. near corner Twenty-second-st. J. CLOSE.

WANTED—6 BRICKSETTERS, 25 BRICK-wheelers, 100 laborers, and 40 teams to haul brick immediately, on Gard's steam brickyard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A BAKER ON BREAD AND PIES, 35 Cottage Grove-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY OR MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and work around yard. Call at Kelly, Morley & Co's Coal Office, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR CARE OF horses, and chores and washing and ironing. Apply to S T K, 79 West Madison-st., office No. 3, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO DRIVE a double team, and a stout boy to drive a single team. Apply at 296 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS, USED to handling lumber. Apply at Southeast corner Twelfth and Canal sts.

WANTED—A CANVASSER AND DRIVER who thoroughly understands the grocery business. Address B. & CO., care Carrier No. 33.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, buggy, and grounds. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle st and 227 Egan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and do work around the house. Call at 58 and 60 South Water st. J. H. DIX.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 NEWS BOYS, AT 258 WEST Madison-st, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LADIES AND 50 gentlemen, agents for city and country; at 258 West Madison st, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. Call or write.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 cobble stone pavers; good wages. Inquire of R. T. CRAIN, Superintendent, corner Twentieth and State-sts.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD; good recommendation as to honesty. Apply at 128 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BOY; ONE WHO has worked in a clothing store preferred. Address P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—... MEN AND ... TEAMS ON THE Northwestern and Wisconsin Central Railroads; wages from $2.25 to $2.75; teams $5; entirely free fare and no charge in our office, 27 West Lake-st., by our agents. HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 RAILroad laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2; board $4; also for Ionia, Stanton & Northern and Muskegon & Big Rapids Roads, same terms, free fare; 100 to go to Lake Superior at $2.25 per day; teams $5; sawmill, quarry, and farm hands needed. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal, and 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR SMART YOUNG men at 213 and 215 East Lake st.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY 12 TO 15 years of age at the Evening Mail office. Call Wednesday or Thursday morning.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CARPENTERS FOR city work; steady work given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 59 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TO DAY—25 LABORERS; COMpany work; wages $2.25; good job. Inquire at 106 South Franklin-st, Room 28, for full particulars.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SPEAK GERman, to sell lots; one that is temperate and industrious; his duty will be to go out and find his own customers; $12 per week salary, and 2½ per cent commission on all sales. Apply to O. YAGER, Room 9, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEA-MAN, who has a trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota to sell teas, spices, and syrups; also, a man for city trade. Address R, care Carrier.

WANTED—TEN SAW-MILL HANDS AND ONE saw filer and setter to work in new mill in Michigan; vessel leaves to-night. Apply to A. JOHNSTON, 232 South Water-st, Room 5, between 8 and 9 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS of age; must bring good references, and have some knowledge of tending bar. Apply between 1 and 2 p. m. at 111 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AND MASON-TENDers at Highwood, suburbs of Chicago, work year round, materials furnished to build houses, and will take monthly payments until paid. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1288 Prairie av. between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS, TO whom permanent employment will be given. A. N. HART, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1,000 MEN AND 50 TEAMS FOR Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, to-day. Wages for team, $5; for man, $2.25 and $2.50. Free fare. Apply to their agent, 20 North Canal st.

WANTED—WAITER—ONE THAT UNDERstands opening oysters, at CHAPIN & GORE'S, 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; free fare; wages $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN and boys at 211 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO STOUT YOUNG MEN. APply at the Caledonia Ice Co., corner Eighteenth and South Halsted sts.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard; also steady work for teams, at 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 18 YEARS OLD WHO will make himself useful in a restaurant. Inquire at 56 East Kinzie st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS WAITER; ONE well used to a restaurant. Apply at 122 East Adams-st, before 10 a. m. for two days.

WANTED — 500 RAILROAD LABORERS, wages $2.50 per day. Also farm and sawmill hands, $30 to $40 per month and board. Apply at 18 West Madison st, and 23 West Randolph st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AT BLENIS HOUSE as porter and to do general work. Apply at the office, northeast corner West Randolph and Canal-sts, this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 584 State-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Thomas McMahon, of Chicago, have, this third day of August, year 1872, sold to Elizabeth Berry my stock of shoe cases and fixtures, and will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her since the above date.

WANTED—TO INFORM HOTELS, RESTAUrants, laundries, and private houses in search of first class help, to call at once at 129 West Monroe-st, and get suited. Star Employment office.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR ONE YEAR ON FIRST-class real estate paper. Address Room 8, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SAVINGS BANK CHARTER OF Illinois. Parties having one for sale address S D & CO, Room 9, 188 East Madison-st, Chicago, giving price, &c.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW; GOOD single rooms at Merchants European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT OF ROGERS' PLATed spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 615 State st.

FOR SALE—13,000 HEMLOCK RAILROAD ties, cheap, by WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERY FIXTURES, NEARLY new; 2 counters; 8 boxes, cylinder covers, drawers above; shelving, etc. HENRY CURTIS, 748 State st.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING IN SECTIONS, moveable, 28x70 deep. 128½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—YACHT VOLANT—THE PRETtiest and best of Smith's boats; lies in the lake basin at foot of Thirteenth-st., or to let by the day or hour. G. E. SMITH, 730 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—50 YEARS' LEASE OF 48X170 FEET on Wabash-av. between Eldridge and Peck-courts, east front. No reappraisals during entire term. Ground rent, $1,800 per year. Twenty years privilege of purchase embodied in lease; will be sold for a reasonable bonus. The best lease that can be obtained in Chicago. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST, 99 YEARS' LEASE OF 25x44 on State, near Randolph, east front. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for first 3 years, and $1,500 per year for balance of term. This lease will be sold for the very low price of $5,000 if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MECHANIC WISHES to correspond with a young lady. Object, matrimony. Address R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV., 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first-class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no other need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER girls and one scrub girl at the Douglas House.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a family of 3. Work easy, and good, big wages. No. 7 Thirty third st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Good pay to one who can come well recommended. Apply at 13 North Curtis-st, Wednesday evening.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do light second work. Call at 49 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 29 Cottage Grove-av. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 735 North Wells-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 290 Walnut-st, between Leavitt and Oakley sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; highest wages given. Inquire at 682 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of an infant and assist in second work. Apply to-day between 10 and 12 o'clock at 123 Ellis-av, south of Wabpansch-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL competent to do general housework. Apply at 702 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 427 West Monroe-st, between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND A SECOND girl; good wages. Apply at 765 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl (none other) to do general work in a small house and family. Apply at 1161 Prairie av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at No. 183 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENEral housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer for a small family. Apply to-day at 55 Curtis-st, between Madison and Washington, after 10 o'clock a. m. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages and comfortable home. Apply in person at 350 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—BY A MUSIC TEACHER, A YOUNG lady to do the work for three in family, except washing, for music lessons and a good home. Apply at 344 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Call at 677 Fulton-st, corner Union Park place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply for two days at 659 West Monroe st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. Wages $3 to $5 per week. Apply early at 106 South Franklin st, Room 28.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 1597 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMIly for general housework. Inquire at 182 West Washington-st, between hours of 3 and 4 p m.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good, experienced cook; none but those competent to take care of a house need answer; small family; no children; wages $20 per month. 183 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 395 STATE st, a good dining-room man, not afraid of work, either white or colored; also one good pastry girl, and one scrub girl.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen, other for second girl. Call at 234 Thirty first st. near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 297 MICHIGAN-av, near Eldridge court.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply to 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATE'S OFFICE, GIRL for nurse and chambermaid; also girls for families at Riverside, Evanston, and Highland Park; also for good situations in city.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, AT 192 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 364 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class cook; for one who can come immediately, and who is thoroughly reliable $5 will be given. Also laundress at same place, $5. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go a short distance in the country. Call at Room 2, 468 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NICE, RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house work. 122 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at office, 278 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL; ONE that will make herself generally useful. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding houses, and private families, in city and country. MRS THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SHIRT IRONER AND a woman to wash in laundry. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, or German girl who speaks some English, to do second work in a private family, at 932 Wabash av.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND SEAMstress (operating Wheeler & Wilson), for Stanley House, Hyde Park. Apply, at 3 o'clock, 70 Madison-st, Room 27.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 107 Loomis-st, two girls for general housework.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS German cook, washer, and ironer, $5 a week to a thoroughly competent girl. 217 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework for a family of four. Apply at 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework, in family of five. Will pay the right kind of a girl liberally. Apply at 1487 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIVE DINING-ROOM GIRLS, ONE pastry and one vegetable cook, for hotel in city; must understand the business. Call from 10 to 12 at Room 20, corner Washington and State-sts, over Bangs Bros' hardware store.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A GOOD AND ACTIVE second girl, accustomed to wait on table; one who is not afraid of boarders; two other second girls kept. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—PLUSH SEWERS, AT BYRNE & CO.'S, silk hat manufacturers, 62½ South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MACHINE GIRL TO WORK ON mattresses; one who has a machine preferred. HEANY & GANNON, 208 and 210 West Taylor st.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO WORK ON neckties and bows. Apply at 776 Wabash-av.

WANTED—RUNNERS AND STITCHERS, with sewing machines, to make collars, cuffs, and bosoms. GIBSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st, up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, AT NO. 8 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND TO a cigar and fruit store that can speak French and English. Right away to 91 1-2 Blue Island-av. ALPHONSE CHARBONNEAU.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses, on boats and vessels. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st, opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS FOR laundry. Apply at 197 West Madison st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FOLD CLOTHES FOR mangle, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, State-st and Eldridge court.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—I HAVE LEFT WITH ME FOR sale the horses and carriage belonging to a gentleman who has left the city for several months. Either the horses or carriage can be bought. The horses have been driven in this city together three years; they are bay in color, 17 hands high, well mated, young, and sound; will drive single, and are not afraid of cars. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, together or separately; horse 6 years old; sound, kind, fit for a lady to drive. Call at Bowe's Livery Stable, 7... West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, NEARLY new; will accommodate 6; also, a nice bay team, suited to it. The horses are both gentle, and used to the city. A lady can drive them. Will sell the carriage and horses together or separate. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HORSES, MUST be closed out; buggies, phaeton, harness, etc. 68 and 70 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW ... SQUARE BOX buggy, or road wagon, at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT BARN REAR 846 WABASH-av., 1 match pair brown horses, young and sound; good roadsters. Also, 1 pair fine work horses, fresh from the country. Call from 9 to 3.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAIR OF WORK OR carriage horses, dark bay, young and sound, and well matched, weigh about 2,500 lbs. Apply at 294 West Monroe-st.

GOOD EXPRESS WAGON AND SINGLE HARness for sale. Can be seen at depot, foot of Lake-st. WM. CAMPBELL, Express 342.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SECOND HAND TOP buggy, park phaeton, business wagon, pony phaeton, or open buggy, call at J. H. CLARSONS, 284 Michigan-av.; he will either buy or sell.

PARTIES IN WANT OF TOP OR OPEN buggy, business wagon, ... in fact most any kind of ... will do well to call and examine the stock of FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan av, before purchasing elsewhere.

SLIDE SEATS, PHAETONS, EXTENSION, 2 seat top and open buggies, Rockaways, etc., at low prices, at 208 Michigan-av. P. L. SMITH.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND 'BUS FOR town lots in Iowa, on the Mississippi, in a town of 8,000 inhabitants. Address J J, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE USE OF A NICE HORSE and buggy, for their keeping. No work and good care. Address R. W. BOWEN, Austin, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED real estate and exchange business; must be active and have some cash. Address, with real name, P 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SHREWD OUTSIDE man wants to join some good party in the real estate business; a capitalist preferred. Address K 13, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CAPITAL, IN office business; pays from $300 to $400 per month. 85 West Washington-st, Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, with $3,000 to $10,000 cash, would accept a situation or partnership in some good legitimate business; has had several years' experience in the flour, grain and provision trade, and can command a good Eastern trade. Address T 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR a man with $5,000 capital to take an interest in a well established manufacturing business; can double his money every year. Apply immediately, and give address H 98, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—GOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, IN GOOD order, $7 per month. Apply at 552 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A FIRST-class second hand piano, immediately. Address for five days, W A B, 511 Wabash-av, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience in a first-class retail ready made clothing and merchant tailoring trade; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address CLERK, Box 1181, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BANKing House, by a competent and reliable bookkeeper. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; satisfactory reference given; will deposit with employers $300. Address Box 249, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a store; can speak six different kinds of language, Scandinavian, German, Spanish, French, Holland, and English. Apply 531 South Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman man as assistant bookkeeper or salesman. No objections to any business. Can give sufficient reference. Address X 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter in some wholesale store. Can furnish the most satisfactory references from last employers as to honesty, industry, etc. Address L 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk or travelling agent by a man of experience; thoroughly posted in the hat business. Address K 17, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD GARDENER by a thorough, practical man, one summer in America; single; age 28; English. Address WILLIAM CLAPHAM, 515 Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIenced cutter and salesman; have been foreman for large house in Newark, New Jersey, for eight years, and been in business for myself seven years; would like to obtain situation in some good clothing house in this city. Address or can be seen at No. 11 South Halsted-st. WM. MORGAN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and landscape gardener from Europe. Address L, 239 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER WANTS A job; steady, sober, experienced man; can do all repairs; good pipe-fitter; ashore or aboard a boat. Address D 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN EXPERIenced engineer. 46 Newbury-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO become a machinist or saw-maker; will give $100 to any one who will admit him to either of the above shops; has experience in machinery. Can give references. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOROughly understand the business. D 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Dane, in a private family; a good driver, a good groom, and references. Address R. R., 127 Desplaines st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; is industrious; a careful driver, and can milk. Good city references. Address A. DALTON, 130 Burnside st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family; will make himself generally useful; an Englishman. Apply or address in the rear of 579 West Adams for JAMES PRINCE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUPERINTENDent; is a first class draughtsman and good at figures. Address F 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF first class experienced business qualifications, lately arrived from New York, in some wholesale drygoods or liquor firm as travelling salesman, or could take charge of some department in the store. First class city references can be given. Address T 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good character in a wholesale house, who will put $300 in the business. Reference exchanged. Address M 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN well acquainted in city. Had experience in railroad and wholesale business, inside and outside. Good reference. Address W 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman, who speaks and writes some English; is willing to work at most anything. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of 2 or 3 persons. Apply 350 South May-st, upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 81 East Whitney-st, North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as nurse or chambermaid, in a private family; the best of references. Address E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL in a respectable family, to do second work and help generally along. Call at No. 12 Liberty-st, in rear of the house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a private family, or to do second work. References if required. Call at No. 40 Dussold, south of Twelfth and west of Jefferson-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, in a Jewish family, to do general housework. Apply at 248 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French pastry cook. Apply at the French Market, 82 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ONE PRIVATE family by two girls, as cook and second girl; South Side preferred. Call at 773 State-st, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work by an English girl just arrived, in a private family. Call at 848 State st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY (COLORed) as cashier, clerk, copyist, or assistant in a dentist's office. Address S E R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY young, healthy American woman, where she can take her child. Inquire at 911 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE GROCERY, LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale; splendid trade; good reasons for selling. Apply at 457 South Clark st.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONLY BEEN in use six months; 500 bushels capacity; price $6,000. Inquire at Merchants' European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison st.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill., who can furnish capital of $20,000 or $30,000. Business is already established. Address P. O. Drawer 15.

A NICE SMALL TOBACCO STORE FOR SALE at a sacrifice. Going South and must sell to-day. DAVIDSON & HEDENSCHONG, 37 West Washington-st.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD locality. Capital required, $450. Corner Cornell and Robey sts.

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE TO A LIVE business man, with small capital. Inquire of BAKER & COREY, 356 Wabash-av.

BEER SALOON FOR SALE, IN A GOOD LOCAtion and doing a first-class business; also, a billiard parlor connected; have on hand a large stock of liquors and wines; will sell with or without liquors; this is one of the finest chances in the city. This is a rare chance to buy a paying business which has a large trade. Address or call at 565 State st.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, ..., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Monty, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis. Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, Proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLOR, 325 South Clark-st, for sale.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARgain, and saloon attached. Rent low, and license obtained. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining-halls, billiard saloons, pantries, and extensive culinary apartments. It is supplied with a perfect system of electric bells communicating to every part of the house in a most satisfactory manner, and is the most complete hotel building in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York; or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF 35 West Randolph-st, or store to rent. E. MAYER.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND bedstead factory, including all the machinery belonging thereto. Inquire of W. B. BELOHRADSKY & CO., 490 South Canal-st.

$300 WILL BUY THE LEASE AND FIXtures of meat market, wagon, harness, etc., on State st. Rent $20 per month for six rooms and barn. C. W. DRAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

$300—CIGAR, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONery and news depot, Court House Square, corner Clark and Washington, including building to rent, for sale for half real value.

$500—GENTLEMEN, WITH READY CASH can buy half interest in goods at cost, with established business, paying $800 per month, cash. 163 West Washington st, Room 3.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st. and 197 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 137 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 235 West Madison st; branch, 843 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

LOANS—ON MORTGAGES, NOTES, HOUSES on leased lots and good collaterals. L. B. CARSWELL, Exchange building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BUILDINGS ON leased lots, collaterals, and all kinds of securities. STEPHEN GRAY, Room 13, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE LARGE sums, 9 per cent on second mortgages and leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 131 Monroe st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY, INterest 8 and 9 per cent. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 95 South Clinton-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF TWO ROOMS, and Singer machine. Wanted 2 tickets to New York. 198 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—6 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD furniture for four rooms, complete for housekeeping. Family compelled to leave the city. Do not apply after to-day. A bargain.

NEW FURNITURE, BLACK-WALNUT MARble top, Brussels carpet, new range etc., in lots to suit purchasers, or entire lot, two rooms, and half cash, balance monthly payments; will take horse and buggy, or horses. Call Thursday from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m., or address H M P, 124 Throop st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25,000 CHOICE PRESSED brick, also 100,000 best common brick. Will deliver the lot for $10 per 1,000. Apply at Sand's Brewery, opposite the Water Works, North Side, or at O. LIPPINCOTT, 197 Lake st.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

[Continued from the First Page.]

together determined to put an end to the Grant dynasty.

GENERAL O'NEILL.

The Chair then introduced General John O'Neill, the Fenian leader, who said he came to listen, not to speak. After what they had heard, he had no right to detain them. It was said Grant would be re-elected because he crushed the rebellion. Did he? The speaker wanted to deprive him of no laurels, but when that claim was made, he claimed that Grant was only one among the tens of thousands who did it. Others were as competent, if they had been supported as he was. Had McClellan been thus backed when he advanced on Richmond, the rebellion would have been crushed two years sooner. It was unjust to other brave men to claim Grant alone could have ended the war. The speaker [had] fought all through it. When it closed, he believed in treating the Southern people kindly. He had been South in 1869, and had seen some of their principal men, who said they were now satisfied to abandon the principle they fought for, and all they asked was to be treated as their former slaves were. They could not be satisfied so long as they were not fairly treated, and were not dealt with as American citizens. If treated harshly they could not love the North. The peace [of] the South could have been better preserved than by arms. As an Irishman he had a word to say for Greeley. If not competent and better qualified than Grant, he would not support him, though he stood by the foreigners in the darkest hours of Know-Nothingism, and worked for them in his paper. For that Irishmen owed him a debt of gratitude. He had been the friend of the oppressed. He had spoken for the imprisoned Irishmen. He helped to feed the Irish during the famine and gave $500, as did Archbishop Hughes. It would be ingratitude for Irishmen now to vote against him. Then he had no favors to ask, and yet he was their friend as he had been that of every foreigner. Republicans might object to associating with Democrats, but why, since the object was to regenerate the country. They did not object to fighting beside the regiment of Corcoran or Meagher's Brigade. The Irish soldiers in war had proved their fidelity to the country, and he hoped they would now prove it by voting for Greeley. Again, England, which had always belied the Irish, would regard it as a calamity to itself to see Greeley elected. If, for no other reason, he should vote to work for Greeley. *Harper's Weekly*, which slandered the Irish, was opposed to Greeley; and so it was with others, which had been the bitter enemies of the Irish. England opposed him, and he was for him.

At the close of the speeches, which were listened to with great attention, the meeting adjourned.

General O'Neill will make other speeches in this State and in Indiana.

CALL FOR A COLORED NATIONAL LIBERAL MASS CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The colored Liberal Executive Committee of Indiana have issued a call to all colored men of the United States, friendly to the Liberal Republican movement, to meet in National Mass Convention, in this city, on the 11th of September. The call is signed by Wm. H. Chambers, Indianapolis; Rev. J. B. Winyard, Laporte, Ind., and Rev. B. M. Williams, North Vernon. All communications should be addressed to Wm. H. Chambers, Liberal Committee Rooms, 72 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS AT JAMESTOWN, IND.—AN IMMENSE GATHERING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAMESTOWN, Ind., Aug. 27.—A mass meeting was held here, to-day, to hear Mr. Hendricks. It was one of the largest meetings he has yet addressed. This town is comparatively insignificant in size, but is favorably situated for a political gathering, being near the junction of the three counties of Boone, Hendricks, Montgomery, all of which are thickly settled. The demonstration began about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the Greeley artillery began discharging anvils, the best substitute they could find for cannon. The reports travelled for miles on the clear air of the morning, wakening the farmers, and notifying them to come in and participate in the jubilee. They came by thousands, from twenty miles around, in all sorts of vehicles, on horseback and on foot. Delegations came from the different towns, with music and banners, and at noon the procession wended its way through the streets in the following order: The Jamestown Band, the Jamestown girls, arrayed in white, in a wagon drawn by six horses; teams; another band; the Danville girls in another six-horse wagon; teams; the North Salem girls, rivalling the Danville and Jamestown ladies in their getup, having as many horses before them; a wagon with a 50-foot flagstaff and banners bearing inscriptions, and the names of Trumbull, Schurz, Chase, and other Liberal Republicans; a mule team, fantastically adorned, before another band wagon, buggies, carriages, teams, and 300 Greeley cavalry, well mounted. The procession was about three miles in length, and occupied an hour in passing a fixed point. The banners and devices merit praise, the effigies were well drawn, and the mottoes appropriate to the occasion. Greeley and Brown, and Hendricks were honored by the rustic draughtsman. An idea of the character of the demonstration may be gathered from the fact that one delegation expended five hundred dollars on [illegible]. This shows how deeply in earnest these people are. There has never been a gathering like this within the memory of the oldest resident. The procession ended its march at Trotter's Grove, a shady piece of timber half a mile from town. The woods were alive with men, women, and children. Family parties ate their dinner under the trees. The horses and wagons made it difficult to find a thoroughfare. Refreshments were pitched here and there, and itinerant pedlers were eloquent in commending their wares. These pedlers have taken to following Hendricks from place to place on account of the immense crowds who assemble to hear him. In the center of the grove a stand was built, surrounded with evergreens, and crowned by pictures of Greeley, Brown, and Hendricks. The National Banner floated over all. Mr. Hendricks was introduced by Colonel Kise, of Lebanon, and spoke for two hours with his usual effect. There were at least 12,000 persons in the grove, not half of whom could get within sound of his voice. A mistake was made in not having three or four stands and as many speakers. In the afternoon the procession marched past the hotel where Hendricks was staying, the bands serenading him, and cheers sounding along the line. The multitude was remarkable for its respectability and order. It was a great day for Greeley and the Liberal cause. There were bonfires and pyrotechnics in the evening, and General Mansfield addressed a large audience. Mr. Hendricks will speak at Jeffersonville to-morrow evening.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 27.—Hon. George W. Julian addressed a large audience here, this afternoon, in the Court House Square. He alluded to the fact that he was not a sore-head, for the Grant party at their State Convention in February last would have given him office, and also the Liberals, but he had declined both, so that, in the office-seeking sense, he was not a sore-head. He said Morton and others, the Rip Van Winkles of the Grant party, had been asleep for seven years, and waked up with the idea that the war was still going on, and that the fight is still between the Blue and the Gray. He spoke of the accusations made against Greeley in regard to the payment of the rebel debt, and the like, and proved their falsity. All parties now stand on the gospel of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. He had heard and read a number of Grantite speeches, but not one of them touched the living issues of the campaign. He gave a scathing review of Grant's interpretation of Civil Service Reform, by the convenient way in which he suspends it in removing faithful officers and appointing officers who are supposed to be able to better accomplish party work, and this he [illustrated] by a number of cases. Posters announcing his speech have been put up through the country, and in a few hours they have been torn down and destroyed,—anything to beat Greeley.

SPEECHES OF JUDGES HAWLEY AND EUSTACE AT KEWANEE, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., Aug. 27.—Judge Eustace spoke here last night to an enthusiastic audience, in the same hall in which Hawley spoke a few nights ago. Judge Eustace's audience was much larger and composed of a larger proportion of voters than Mr. Hawley's. They listened with marked attention for two hours to the candid and able argument of the Judge, although the hall was packed full and the weather very warm. He spoke of Grant's usurpations and attempts to subvert the Government, dictating to the Legislative Department and intimidating and tampering with the Judiciary. Among other acts cited he referred to the removal by the President of Judge Wilson, of Utah, for the sole reason that he would not decide questions to suit the fancy of Governor Shaffer or administer extra-judicial oaths to candidates for naturalization by requiring them to swear that they neither practised nor believed in polygamy, although such belief was purely a religious faith; that Hawley's denial of the truthfulness of that portion of his speech at Springfield, referring to Judge Wilson's removal, was a mere quibble to screen the President, who did say in the presence of Hawley that there were no charges against Judge Wilson, and the only reason why he was removed was because Governor Shaffer requested it; that he, the President, must have harmony among his officials, and that Governor Shaffer was in harmony with the policy of the Administration; that he (Grant) wanted the Judges to require of candidates for naturalization to swear that they did not practice or believe in polygamy, although Congress had not required it in the law; that the President said in the presence of Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, that he considered the Judges of the Territories as members of the Governor's staff, and that he must have harmony among them, and hence he removed Judge Wilson; that Mr. Hawley was not present at the conversation between Mr. Fitch and the President, but knew of it, and reported the conversation to others, including many of his Rock Island friends, and from those persons he (Judge Eustace) first heard of the transaction; and as the knowledge of the conversation about the Governor's staff came indirectly through Mr. Hawley, he was led into the error of supposing it was said by the President in Hawley's presence. If necessary, he could adduce an abundance of proof that Mr. Hawley knew of all these remarks of the President. Mr. Hawley's denial was not a candid, fair denial, although technically correct, so far as relating to his being present at the conversation with Mr. Fitch.

At the conclusion of Judge Eustace's remarks the audience called for Judge Wilson, who was upon the platform, to come forward, who did so, and briefly stated that the statements made by Judge Eustace, relating to his removal, were correct; that he was present at Mr. Hawley's meeting, and that Mr. Hawley did not call for him to come forward and corroborate his (Hawley's) denial, but that he did go forward of his own motion, and stated the facts as given above, to which Mr. Hawley assented as being true.

GENERAL BANKS AT LYNN, MASS.

[illegible]

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one man stand before the country in support of the great principle on which the Government was established. The aim of this movement was to place power in the hands of the people, while the Administration party desired perpetuation in power. The claims of factions, whether at the North or at the South, would be rejected. The speaker said we have no cause to press those who engaged in the rebellion further than our safety demands. They are but a faction, a minority, without position, wealth, or influence, and it is not reasonable to suppose they will attempt to take power out of the hands of forty millions of people, and reopen old issues.

The people supporting the Administration must distinguish whether the concurrence of the Democratic party is necessary or not. If they refuse it, they will be overthrown as the South was, and the power of this country for a quarter of a century will pass into the hands of those men who are organized in the general concurrence of all parties and leaders on the Constitution as it stands amended before the people. The true course of the Republican party was, when it was understood that this change was desired, for they were willing to make it, to have organized the Administration upon the basis of an acquiescence in the principles of the war and admitting to participation all those who were willing to consent or acquiesce in these principles. Why should it not have been done? I will tell you. Because a large and powerful party have possession, and, desiring to continue it themselves for their own benefit, were unwilling to share with anybody else the advantages of reorganization. Therefore, if they reject the offer of peace which comes from all sections and all parties, they will be destroyed, and that party which accepts will be installed in power by the people, and that administration will be just and for the benefit of the people. However you may view the incidents of the canvass, you will find hereafter that that which I tell you is truth and history, and that is that the Administration party with its leaders and with its organization will be destroyed by this canvass, and a new party, of wiser and better men, will be installed by the people in their places. [Applause.] This will happen, even though by accident of the canvass General Grant may be re-elected. He can never, no, never, re-establish the power of that party, of which he is now the head, because the people of all parties and all sections are wise enough to recognize the errors of the past and come together with the purpose of removing those errors and wiping out the consequences to themselves and the country. We start in this canvass at its very threshold with assurances of success, with certainty of triumph. The power will go to the people, for what purpose? For the welfare and interest of all classes of the people. To what end? That it may secure the rights of men of all classes and conditions. So far as the future is concerned, these great objects having been established, we will turn our attention to that which concerns the interests of the people, and give to them a prosperity, power, and wealth that the world has never seen, and that no people less intelligent than the American people has been able to participate in or hope for. To say that a party organized under such circumstances for such a power, to be indefinitely defeated is impossible. I have recalled to you the career of the anti-slavery men. How they began with a score, a single man, with truth to fight for till they absorbed the power of the country, and their most extreme views were put into the Constitution of the country. Our career is the same as theirs. I recognize the universal rights of man as they did. Supported and guided by an appeal to reason and the intelligence of all classes of men, and supported by the private and personal interests of all, and in that view we assume to ourselves that success is certain, and that defeat is impossible. [Loud applause.]

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—A Mass Convention of the Union soldiers of Maine met at the City Hall this afternoon. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was called to order by General J. W. Starbird. General Selden Corner, of Augusta, a maimed soldier, was chosen President, and delivered a speech of welcome. On the platform were General Burnside, Senator Wilson, General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Fred Douglass, and others. The President announced General Burnside, who was enthusiastically received. He alluded to the efficiency of the Maine soldiers, and spoke to his comrades of leaving political matters to others. He referred to the strictures made on him on account of signing the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, and said that being the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic did not deprive him of the right of joining the fortunes of any political party he chose. He then declared himself in favor of Grant and Wilson. General Butler was next introduced, and spoke on the general issues of the day. The crowd had now become so great that another meeting was organized in an adjacent hall, where addresses were made by Senator Harlan and others.

General Butler was followed by General Caldwell, of Maine, after which the meeting adjourned until evening.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions. The first declares that the continued success of the Republican party in the State is the sole security of reform and progress. The second declares that the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgment of the American people, and that with him for leader they cannot in the future any more than in the past fail of success. The third hails with delight the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice Presidency. The fourth enters an indignant protest against any scheme of reconciliation that embraces the remotest imitation of pensioning Rebel soldiers and their heirs. The fifth declares that when Horace Greeley said that he hoped the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the people as the soldier who fought with Sherman, he forfeited all claims to the support and esteem of the great body of men who maintained the nation's honor. The sixth approves the objects of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh. The seventh declares it the duty of every Republican soldier to give his hearty co-operation to swell the Republican majority.

In the evening an immense audience assembled long before the hour fixed. Addresses were delivered by Senator Wilson, Frederick Douglass, General Harlan, and Hon. Benjamin Butler, after which resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned.

A large and brilliant torchlight procession marched through the principal streets. Organized campaign companies were present from Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston, and Auburn. Many buildings were illuminated.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The *World's* White Sulphur Springs special claims that the result in the West Virginia election is still in doubt. The eastern counties have given an unexpectedly large majority for Camden, regular Democrat.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Returns of Thursday's election, from counties beyond the reach of the telegraph, come in very tardily. Corrected reports from thirty-five counties reduce Governor Jacob's majority to a little rising 4,800. Thirty counties, as now reported, give 12[?] for the Constitution. It is generally conceded that the rest of the State will increase the majority for the Constitution, and diminish that of Jacob, but it is not considered possible that Mr. Jacob's majority can be overcome, as the populous part of the State has been heard from.

Davis' election to Congress in this district is assured by five or six hundred majority. J. M. Huggins, Republican, was voted for for Congress, without opposition, in several counties of the Second District.

The Camden men here in view of Jacob's election are vexed over the prospective ratification of the Constitution, under which, if ratified Jacobs will hold four years. The proposition to insert white as a qualification for office received 180 votes in this county. In some counties it received the full Camden vote. It is undoubtedly defeated.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Democrats of the Fourth District of this State nominated R. A. Hatcher for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 27.—Hon. R. M. Knapp, candidate for Congress, commenced the canvass in Adams County, last night, by a rousing speech. To-day he spoke at Lima, and will continue through the county.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—S. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, prominent among mechanics and laboring men in Judge Kelley's District, has come out for Greeley.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—The consultation of the Democratic and Liberal Reform State Central Committees closed on Monday evening. The result is the adoption of the Liberal ticket with two changes. Democrats were placed on the ticket for Supreme Judge and Attorney General. The Electoral ticket was satisfactorily changed to suit all the Committees.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The Custom House and Pinchback Republican Committees had a conference to-day. The proceedings have not transpired, but it is understood that the principal points of difference have been adjusted. Kellogg remains at the head of the ticket, with Pinchback in the second place as Congressman-at-Large. There is scarcely a doubt but that a fusion of these parties has been agreed upon. The Committees of Democrats, Reformers, and Liberals had a conference to-day. No results. They meet again to-morrow.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.—The straight Democrats assembled in this city, to-day, to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention. W. H. Peckham was elected Chairman, and on taking the chair stated that he had received encouraging words in favor of the Louisville movement from all sections of the State. W. H. Peckham, B. W. Brooks, J. H. Oliver, J. M. Margrave, and R. B. Lawrence were elected delegates to the Louisville Convention. A State Central Committee was appointed, with authority to issue a call for a Convention to nominate a State and Electoral ticket. Resolutions repudiating the Greeley movement, reaffirming the time-honored Democratic principles, and indorsing Chas. O'Conor for President were adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—To-morrow's *Republican* gives the following as the State ticket, agreed upon by the Republican Conference Committee to-day: Governor, Kellogg; Lieutenant Governor, Antoine; Secretary of State, Deslondy (colored), instead of Blanden (colored); Auditor, Clinton; Attorney General, Field; Superintendent of Education, Brown (colored), instead of Keeting (white); Congressman-at-Large, Pinchback, instead of Lewis (colored). The *Republican* classifies the papers of the State thus: Greeley and Brown, 84; Grant and Wilson, 18.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The State Democratic Committee, to-day, adopted resolutions advising Democrats to nominate no State ticket; denouncing the frauds and corruption of the State Government; calling upon Republicans to fulfil their pledges for reform, and advising the formation of perfect county organizations for local purposes.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 27.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of straight-out Democrats of the Thirtieth District of this State, was held at this place to-day. George O. Sprague and Galen Miller were chosen delegates to the Louisville Convention. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Baltimore Convention, and pledging a hearty support to the straight-out Democratic ticket.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—Ex-Governor Bard, editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald*, addressed a Republican meeting of about 2,000 persons in Allegheny this evening. The speaker alluded to the assassination of Lincoln, and the accession of Johnson to the Presidency as the greatest curse that ever befell the Southern people. He devoted the existence of a bloody chasm between the people of the North and the South, it having been healed by the Constitution as amended, and said was no on that man or there man who would dare open it. The President [illegible] both North and South. The speaker discussed the issues of the campaign from a National point of view, and alluded in [illegible] to the President's abilities as an Executive officer, as well as a General.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—At the meeting of the Apollo Hall General Committee, held to-night, it was resolved after considerable discussion to send delegates to the Louisville Convention.

NEW YORK.

All Fears of the Yellow Fever Dissipated.

A Large Number of Forged Drafts Being Circulated in the West.

A Newspaper Reporter at the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STANLEY-LIVINGSTONE LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The *Herald*, this morning, having presented a *fac-simile* of one of Livingstone's letters to Mr. Bennett, the *Sun*, to-morrow, promises *fac-similes* of two letters from Stanley to L. H. Noe, of Sayville, Long Island, who, in 1866, was Stanley's companion in Asia. The *Sun* says: "These letters are taken from a number which Mr. Noe has put into our possession, all in Stanley's handwriting, and all exhibiting a most startling resemblance to the letter of the *Herald*. This resemblance seems to us to afford a very strong argument against the authenticity of all of the Stanley-Livingstone letters; and, indeed, against Stanley's whole account of his journey in Africa. In fact, it is difficult to see how his pretension that he has found Livingstone, and has received from his pen, and brought back to Europe, the great mass of communications signed with his name, which have been printed on both sides of the Atlantic, can be sustained under the light thus cast upon it. No one, we think, can compare the Livingstone letter of the *Herald* with Stanley's letters to Noe without being impressed with the opinion that every word and every line of all these are the work of the same hand, and that this hand is Stanley's. Such being the case, the whole framework of the deception falls at once to the ground. If this conclusion shall be confirmed by subsequent proofs, there will be no dispute that Stanley is the author of the most gigantic hoax ever attempted upon the credulity of mankind."

MR. GREELEY

departed, at 2 p. m. to-day, for Bridgeport, Conn., having accepted a private invitation to visit his friends in that place. He will return on Thursday. His first agricultural address will be delivered at the Vermont State Fair, Sept. 20. He will leave this city Sept. 10, stopping in Rhode Island a few days. Invitations from from several States have been sent here, but as yet he has made no promises. Among those received was one from Colonel Eli A. Shorter, of Mobile, inviting Mr. Greeley, in behalf of the people of Alabama, to visit the State, and promising him, if he accepts, a most enthusiastic reception.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

The authorities of the Bloomingdale Asylum having indignantly denied that it was possible for a sane person to be incarcerated in that institution, have had their assertion most completely upset by an adventurous newspaper man. Early this month, Julius J. Chambers, a reporter of the *Tribune*, desiring to get a fair view of the interior workings of the notorious Bloomingdale Asylum, indulged in some antics at the Grand Central Hotel, was examined by so-called reputable physicians, who certified to his insanity, and was committed as a lunatic by Police Justice Cox. His board was paid at the Bloomingdale Asylum, and he was kept there two weeks, until on 24th inst., John J. Townsend obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release, which was made returnable this morning, before Judge Barrett, in the Superior Court. Before the case came up, however, the officers of the Asylum dismissed Chambers, and obtained from Mr. Townsend's clerk, in the absence of that gentleman, a consent to the dismissal of the writ. Mr. Townsend, however, appeared to-day before Judge Barrett, and explained this circumstance, saying that this was only another instance of the manner in which the managers of the Asylum evaded an inquiry into their course in relation to lunatics. He saw no way now of bringing the matter properly before the Court except by making a statement that the reporter had been placed there two weeks before, having been examined by three respectable physicians of this city and pronounced insane by the Bloomingdale physicians. He received a permit of the managers, the sum demanded was paid for him, and he was placed in durance. Upon application being made for his discharge he was immediately set at liberty, although received as insane. He was, in fact, perfectly sane, and the whole thing was arranged beforehand, to test the question whether a sane man could not be placed within that Asylum. Mr. Chambers had closely observed the workings of that institution while confined there, and his observations would corroborate the damaging statements which had recently startled the public.

THE WESTFIELD VICTIMS.

Another step in the ingenious effort to swindle the victims of the Westfield disaster was taken to-day in pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company, which was offered at auction. The attendance was small and the bidding spiritless, the programme being cut and dried. The steamboat Westfield was knocked down to H. Theall for $46,000. The remainder of the effects of the Company, consisting of road, lands, and appurtenances, the steamboats Northfield, Middletown, Josephine, and Maid of Perth, and all real and personal estates of the Company were sold in one lot for $200,000, the purchaser being George Law. It is uncertain whether Law will pay off the first mortgage and other claims and run the line on his own account, or will re-sell to members of the original company or other parties.

VICTORIA WOODHULL AND TENNIE C. CLAFLIN

made their appearance in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, upon supplemental proceedings as judgment debtors, to be examined as to their property. Mrs. Woodhull testifies that she resides at No. 26 Clinton street, and does business as a banker and broker at No. 48 Broad street; that *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* died a natural death about two weeks ago, for want of material to support it; that she wrote a book on the tendencies and principles of Government, but that said work, when published, was sold at auction, and she has not even a copy left; that the furniture in the Broad street office is borrowed, and that she is not worth a cent, the very clothes on her back not belonging to her, and that she has no claims against any one that are collectable.

ELECTION BETS.

The *News* states that the $10,000 bet announced in its columns for several weeks, was taken at Saratoga by Joseph Manheimer, on behalf of four or five men. One thousand dollars forfeit was placed in the hands of John Morrissey. The remainder will be put up on the day before the Maine election.

The *Times* announces that it is authorized to offer a bet of $1,000 on each State going for Grant, a deposit of $10,000 to be made.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was bullish early in the day, and a slight advance was established in the general list. Erie advanced to 49¼, but afterwards declined to 48⅛, on large decrease in earnings and heavy sales, both for English and American account. In the afternoon Erie rallied to 48½, and reacted to 47⅞, with frequent changes to the close. The business in Erie to-day was enormous, and the stock was poured out freely in lots ranging from 500 to 2,500 shares. The advance in the balance of the list was ¼ to ⅛ per cent. In late dealings the improvement was lost. Panama declined from 134¼ to 133. A number of short contracts were closed up to-day, and considerable long stock was sold.

MONEY

steady at 4 to 5 per cent on call, with exceptional loans at 3.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak and lower, with sales at 108¾ for 60 days, and 109½ for sight.

GOLD

in the morning declined to 113¼, but in the afternoon advanced to 113. The market is in an unsettled condition, and feels the effect of the gold recently distributed by some of the large holders.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@102; Union Pacific bonds, 87¼@88; land grants, 81¾@82¼; incomes, 85¼@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour more active. Low grades of old spring wheat extras and choice old winter wheat extras are very strong and in limited supply. The trade are buying good family extras more freely. At the close the market was strong and fairly active. Wheat held much higher at the opening, but buyers held back. Offerings moderate, below the wants of shippers. Winter wheat less plenty. The market closed better for all kinds, the demand being chiefly for export, though more active for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork lower, and fairly active for future, but quiet for spot. Sales 1,000 brls mess, seller October, at $14.50; 1,250 brls do, for September, at $14.00@14.25. Cut meats firm and fairly active. Bacon in strong demand. Good lard is in limited demand, and steady.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Dr. Vanderpoel says that all fear of yellow fever is now dissipated. All the patients, with the exception of a few of the crew of the ship Numancia, at the West Bank Hospital, have recovered and returned to their work.

REPORTORIAL STRATEGY.

The *Tribune* will to-morrow publish the following: "On Aug. 14, Julius Chambers, a reporter of the *Tribune*, was consigned to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum by the regular process of law, and was placed by the assistant physician in charge in wards for excited patients, being thought a dangerous maniac. At the end of a week he appeared, by instruction from this office, to be so much improved that he was removed to the ward for quiet patients, and encouragement was held out by the same physician that in six or seven weeks he might be discharged. On Saturday last, after a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release had been served, Dr. David T. Brown, Superintendent of the institution, talked with him for an hour or two, and, being familiar with the disease which he simulated, at once saw that the reporter was sane. On Monday, at the earnest solicitation of the physician and the legal adviser of the Asylum, consent was given that he be released without further public legal proceedings. Two reputable physicians, a medical student, and a professional nurse pronounced the man a violent lunatic, dangerous to himself and others. It was charged that strangers to patients sometimes committed them. It was therefore decided that absolute strangers should be employed. It was said that Police Justices committed men without examination. The Justice who sent our reporter to Bloomingdale never saw him at all, and does not know the names of persons or physicians who made the application. The Governor of the Asylum would receive no patient without his indorsement. It was therefore decided to avoid this Governor altogether, and in spite of the strict regulations, the physician in charge received the patient and without even asking the name of one gentleman committing him, and after an examination of less than one minute consigned him to the ward for excited persons. It was also charged that physicians connived at the removal of patients for whom writs of *habeas corpus* had been procured, having some means of communication with the Court by which they were advised in advance of such proceedings. To test this question a writ of *habeas corpus* was served, but the prisoner had not been removed and no suggestion was made of removal. But strenuous efforts to keep the matter from the Courts were made and finally with success.

REFORM.

The Committee of Seventy ask for the appointment of 1,036 inspectors of elections.

FRAUDS.

Guido Encke, a Custom House broker, has been arrested and held in $3,000 bail, on a charge of making false affidavits on damaged goods to defraud the Custom House.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Comptroller Green refuses to pay the increase in the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts from $5,000 to $10,000, on the ground that such increase was illegal. He will pay but $5,000 annually, and suits for the remainder are to follow.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

A letter *via* Copenhagen, from R. W. Bryan, astronomer of the Polaris expedition, says the health of all on board is good, and they are confident of reaching the North Pole soon.

MR. GREELEY

will leave for another Eastern tour Sept. 10, passing through Rhode Island, and delivering the opening address of the Vermont State Fair on the 20th.

THE VETERANS' HOLIDAY.

The excursion of the veterans of the war of 1812 to Staten Island, yesterday, was quite an extensive affair. Nearly 3,000 persons accompanied them.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

The proprietors of several gambling houses and faro banks in Broadway and Amity streets were arrested and locked up last night.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and Judge Knight, of Florida, were elected Vice Presidents of the National Union League last night. The League passed strong Republican resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the North Carolina Republicans for their recent victory.

POOR CHILDREN'S PICNIC.

Sixteen hundred poor children enjoyed the fifteenth free picnic yesterday.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

had a secret convention last week in this city.

THE BRAZILIAN PRINCES

visited West Point yesterday.

A SWINDLE.

A bogus circular, dated at "Headquarters of the National Grant Club," has been sent from here to different parts of the country, requesting a remittance of $3 from each person to whom it is sent to John F. Hamilton, Secretary. There is no such club here.

A GREAT SWINDLE.

Despatches received here this morning state that forged drafts, purporting to have been drawn by Kuntze Bros., bankers, of this city, have been presented to various banks throughout the country, especially at the West. Among the forgeries was one draft for $8,200, presented to the Real Estate Bank at Allegheny City Pa., and one for $6,000 at the Third National Bank at Chicago. The forger's name attached to the bogus drafts is James T. Hill.

PLAYING SICK.

The Tombs physician states that Stokes is again shamming sickness.

TO LOUISVILLE.

Excursion tickets from Boston to Louisville and return are issued at $37, and from New York to the same place and return for $34 good from Aug. 22 to Sept. 15, over the Erie Road.

WILL DIE.

John Hart, the boy who was shot by James Corrigan, another boy, this morning, will die, the bullet having entered under his left eye.

ARRIVED.

Arrived—The Silesia, from Hamburg.

A THIEVING POLICEMAN.

Policeman William J. Aiken was arrested this morning while committing a burglary on his beat. He confessed to seventeen burglaries committed by him within a few months. Another officer was arrested as his accomplice.

O'CONOR.

It is reported that leading Democrats have proposed Charles O'Conor as a candidate for Governor of this State at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

SOLD OUT.

The property of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at auction to-day, was knocked down to George Law for $200,000. The steamer Westfield was sold separately, bringing $46,000.

WILL TEST THE QUESTION.

The New Jersey City Police Commissioners have determined to bring the question of the legality of their appointment before the Supreme Court which meets to-morrow. The old Commissioners and members of the police force have received no pay since Aug. 1, and the Mayor refuses to sign any more warrants for the payment of their claims.

WOODHULL-CLAFLIN.

Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, were examined to-day as judgment debtors on a suit brought against them by Brinkerhoff Myers. Both testified that they did not own a dollar's worth of property.

IMPROVING.

The condition of ex-President Duenas is improved to-day, and his physicians hope for his speedy recovery.

ACCIDENTAL.

The shooting of John Hart by James Corrigan, in the *Evening Express* office, to-day, was accidental.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day, and elected the following officers: Chairman, A. B. Cornell; Secretary, J. N. Knapp; Treasurer, Henry Clews.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

will issue excursion tickets for the Louisville Democratic Convention, good from Aug. 29 to Sept. 15, at half rates.

PERSONAL.

Judge Campbell McLean, of Fond du Lac Wis., is in the city.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Trains Smashed—Whiskey and Oil in Transit Burned—Immense Losses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A locomotive and two freight cars, laden with whiskey, were smashed and the whiskey burned this morning at Jersey City by a collision with another train. The loss is $141,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Four oil-laden freight cars fell with a bridge, on the junction of the road in this city, this morning, upon the track of the Reading Railroad. A train on the latter road struck and smashed the cars, piling some twenty coal cars on the track, wrecking the locomotive, setting fire to the oil, destroying the engine and several cars. No person was injured.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The loss by the wrecking of a train and the burning of the oil and cars on the Reading Road, this morning, is nearly a quarter of a million dollars. No lives were lost. The New York freight train consisted of twenty eight cars. The fifteenth car jumped the track, striking the end of a bridge, carried it off the abutment, and carrying the rest of the train down on the Reading track, twenty feet below. This disaster had hardly occurred when a train of ninety coal cars, fully laden, came running up to the bridge. The engineer and firemen jumped from the engine and escaped with their lives, though sustaining some slight injuries. In a moment more the coal train collided, with terrific force, with the huge pile of ruins which filled the chasm. The shock to the coal train threw twelve of the cars from track, while ten were completely smashed and battered up, lying piled upon each other. Some were tossed twenty feet, and others were thrown back upon the train. The wreck was complete. In a few minutes after the collision of the coal train, a conflagration ensued which destroyed all the cars that plunged into the chasm, with all their valuable merchandise and the locomotive. The latter was completely destroyed, and lay piled upon the charred cars and ruins of the bridge. The cars of the New York train contained dry goods. The Fire Department was quickly summoned, but, despite the efforts of the firemen, all that was combustible went to ashes.

MISSOURI.

The Heated Term.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—To-day has not been so excessively warm as for the past week, the mercury not reaching above 96, and a marked diminution in sunstrokes has been the result, not more than a dozen having been reported. From about 6 to 8 o'clock this evening there was a vivid display of lightning all around the heavens, which was followed by a dashing rain, cooling the atmosphere and giving tokens of a breaking up of the heated term.

All About a Telegram.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The political telegram which inadvertently crept into the Associated Press despatches, Sunday night, instead of going to the Cincinnati paper for which it was intended, caused a sensation here. It is disputed that the Irishmen of this city are very sore over the Democratic State nominations; that there is any likelihood of the Irish element being ignored in the county nominations; that the Bourbon movement is making any noticeable headway here; that the influence of Schurz is breaking, &c. The despatch, in fact, was not, and did not, claim to be a non-partisan Associated Press review of the situation in St. Louis and Missouri, but was a special telegram to a single paper.

MICHIGAN.

Drowned—Instantly Killed—Dedication.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—A Bay City special reports the drowning at that point, by falling in the river, of Michael Newcourt, of Buffalo, a sailor on the tug Ballentine.

Wm. Koff, editor of the Michigan *Journal*, and a prominent German, was instantly killed this evening by falling down stairs, breaking his neck.

The Republicans here, this evening, dedicated their new wigwam with a large meeting, which was addressed by Governor Baldwin, Lieutenant Governor Loe, of Ohio, Captain J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, and others.

—The Liberal and Democratic Congressional Conventions of the Eighth Michigan District, meet to-morrow at Saginaw City.

WASHINGTON.

An Austrian Admirer of the American School System.

Whiskey Drinking a Civil Right at the National Capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM ADMIRED ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter was received here to-day by the Bureau of Education from Jno. Jay, Resident American Minister at Vienna, Austria, embodying a suggestion made by Baron Schuntz, stating that the Baron had expressed a desire that the United States Government would present at the Vienna Exposition a perfect representation of the system of the common school instruction adopted in the United States, a system the result of which, he said, had been so wonderful. He stated that he had read with singular interest the report on American Popular Education, recently published in Paris, and which attracted so much attention on the Continent, and said that an exposition of that system illustrated by a school house and its appurtenances, and the satisfactory results would be a matter of profound interest and importance, not only in Austria and Hungary, but to the Eastern people who adjoin that Empire. The American Minister concludes by unjustly recommending the adoption of the suggestion, which, in all probability, will be carried out.

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. Renskow, a crazy Russian, arrived in this city to-day, and stationed himself at the White House to await the return of the President on Friday. He says the President promised to give him a hearing on a new science, mentography, by which he claims that he can communicate over any distance to one of his students without the use of wires, offices, &c., and with much more rapidity than by telegraph.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY.

The National Bank Examiner for Maryland reports to the Comptroller of the Currency that he has made an examination into the condition of the Third National Bank of Baltimore, which was recently robbed, and finds the amount of losses as follows: Notes, $65,000; bonds, &c., $15,000. He also states that the bank has a surplus fund of undivided profits, amounting to $88,780, and that should the bank not recover any of the losses, it stands in a good condition financially.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed and to-day delivered to Treasurer Spinner the new ten thousand dollar clearing certificates or certificates of deposit for National Banks. The Treasurer will sign them to-morrow, if well enough to do.

WHISKEY-DRINKING A CIVIL RIGHT.

A curious case, arising under the Municipal Civil Rights bill, was decided in the Court here to-day. A colored man was refused a drink, which he desired to purchase at a restaurant, whereupon the former instituted a suit against the restaurant-keeper under that section of the Civil Rights bill which imposes a penalty of $100 and a forfeiture of license on all those keepers of places of public resort who make distinction on account of color with their patrons or guests. It was argued on behalf of defendant that it was against public policy; that the Legislature intended that restaurant-keepers should not sell whiskey to people against the will of the former. The Court, however, held that the law was made for a wise and beneficent purpose, otherwise it would not have been enacted, and proceeded to revoke the keeper's license, and imposed on him a fine of $100.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, together with George Washington's commission as General and Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army, which have been for years on exhibition in the Patent Office, are rapidly fading away. The signatures are almost entirely effaced, and the remainder of the records, so far as the writing is concerned, cannot last much longer, unless something is done to restore them.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Attorney General to-day completed his opinion on the question as to the date of the new Internal Revenue law which, it will be remembered, involves the rate of tax to be paid on tobacco in bonded warehouses between the date of the approval of the act and the day on which it went into effect. It will be turned over to the Treasury Department to-morrow. Representatives of the tobacco interests here say that the opinion will reverse the ruling of Commissioner Douglass, and fix the rate of tax at 24 cents.

(To the Associated Press.)

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Fred. De Kraft, *alias* Griffin, who last night murdered Peter Bennett, was arrested to-day.

WILL RETURN TO-DAY.

The President will return to Washington to-morrow in the early morning train.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Judge Snell, of the Police Court, to-day fined a restaurant keeper $100 and ordered a forfeiture of his license for refusing to sell liquor to a colored man.

TO LAKE CAPTAINS.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that on and after the night of Sept. 5, a fixed red light will be exhibited from the beacon recently erected on the outer end of the north pier at the harbor of Racine, Wis.

ILLINOIS.

Water-Works—Murder Trials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—After years of agitation of the question of the construction of water-works for the City of Jacksonville, the Board of Aldermen, to-day, passed an order for beginning the building of those works at once. This is a decisive settlement of this vexatious question. The construction of these works will, doubtless, be of vast benefit to the city.

The trial of J. F. Carpenter and Wesly Jones for the killing of Richard Beatty, which is now progressing in the Morgan County Circuit Court, will be brought to a close some time to-morrow. The general opinion is that the accused will be acquitted. At the termination of this trial the case of the People *vs*. Jno. H. Douglass, for killing Willis True, at Jordanville, in this county, a few months since, will be called for trial.

Religious Revival—Fever and Ague.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Protestant churches of this city are united in a revival effort, and have been holding afternoon and evening meetings all this month. Rev. S. P. Adams, of Bloomington, has done most of the preaching. A considerable number have been converted, and a great and increasing interest is manifested.

Fevers and ague are more prevalent at present than they have been before in many years.

OHIO.

Personal—Burglaries.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 27.—Hon. Frank McKinnly is announced to address the Liberals here on the 29th inst.

Burglars have commenced operations again in this city. A few nights since they made a raid on the houses of I. H. Berry and E. W. Stafford, and succeeded in making a haul.

Will Recover—The Exposition.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—The old man Flatfoot, who was cut in the head with an axe, in Cincinnati, by an insane man, a couple of weeks ago, and was reported dead, is in the way of recovery.

All the engines were operating in the Exposition to-day. Machinery is going rapidly into Power Hall. Most of the pictures in the Art Gallery are hung. All over the building space is being mapped out. Applications are double those of previous expositions.

MARYLAND.

Murder of a Lady.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Amelia Wheat, aged 78, residing at No. 634 Lombard street, was murdered in her bed by choking about 2 o'clock this morning. Her nephew, named Jesse Uppercue, has been arrested, charged with the murder.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Amelia Wheat, who was murdered this morning, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot fired by some party to the jury unknown. Jesse Upperone, who has been arrested, is a law student, and is said to have sustained an unexceptionable reputation among those who knew him. He was in the house, and was the first to give the alarm of murder. On the arrival of an officer, Upperone stated that during the night his aunt called to him and requested him to come in her room as she felt nervous. He did so, laying down on the bed by the side of Mrs. Wheat, and shortly thereafter fell asleep. How long he slept he does not know, but was suddenly awakened by the report of a pistol, when he discovered a man retreating from the room to the front door. He instantly sprang from the bed and fired two shots from his revolver at the retreating robber and murderer, who escaped. Mrs. Wheat was shot through the left temple.

THE FAR WEST.

Sale of Mines—The Diamond Excitement—Rich Quartz—Preparations for a Fair.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 27.—The sale of the Montezuma, Savage, Hiawatha, and Last Chance mines, last Saturday, was for $400,000 cash. The Winsor (Utah) Silver Mining Company, of New York, was the purchaser. There is quite an excitement to-day in consequence of the receipt of precious gems, by the Savage Company, from New Mexico. The rubies, emeralds, opals, garnets, and sapphires are pronounced genuine. The lapidaries of New York are to decide the diamond question. Another expedition is organizing here to search for gems.

—Specimens of gold-bearing rock, to-day, from Tintic, assayed over forty thousand dollars per ton. Great preparations are being made for the coming fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in October next, in this city.

Fires.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Reynolds & Co.'s large ham warehouse, with the ice-house adjoining, was burned down at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss on buildings and stock is $40,000; insurance $20,000, in the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford; Home, of New York; Underwriters' Agency, of New York; Continental, of New York; Franklin, of Pennsylvania; National, of Hartford; Phœnix, of Hartford; North British; Atlas, of Pennsylvania; the Exchange, of New York; and the Fireman's Fund, of California.

OMAHA, Oct. Aug. 27.—A large fire broke out here to-day, and destroyed the principal part of the town. Loss over $200,000. Insurance not ascertained as yet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—A special despatch to the *Journal* says that a destructive incendiary fire occurred at Mt. Carmel, Ill., between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, burning eight business houses, including the *Register* printing office and Ridgeway's new three-story block. Loss about $35,000, with less than $2,000 insurance.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Last night Albert Hill's salt block, at Portsmouth, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $12,000.

FOREIGN.

Arrest and Imprisonment of an American Consul in Hayti.

A Large Majority of Radicals Elected to the Spanish Cortes.

The West Indies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Port-au-Prince letters to the *Herald* state that American Consul Tool has been arrested by the Haytien authorities at Miragoa, on a trumped-up charge of having counterfeited the paper currency of that Republic, and he is now in a filthy prison. Minister Bassett had demanded his release, which was peremptorily refused. On being asked why he did not request aid of the American man-of-war, he said that such a course was unnecessary.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Severe orders have been issued by the new Intendants for the suppression of smuggling.

General Ceballos, acting Captain General, has dismissed several Inspectors of the Havana Police, and is making efforts to break up the numerous gangs of thieves and robbers now infesting the city.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—The *Imparcial* newspaper says: Returns thus far received show 17 Radicals, 64 Federals, 10 Conservatives, 4 Independents, and 3 Carlists chosen.

MADRID, Aug. 27—noon.—Latest election returns increase the Radical majority in the Cortes. So far 270 Radicals, 75 Republicans, and 36 Conservatives of various shades have been elected. The returns are still incomplete.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 27.—There is every reason to believe that the Arbitrators have settled in principle the question of indemnity, and have fixed approximately the amount to be awarded for vessels destroyed by the Confederate cruisers. It is probable that the total amount of damages awarded the United States will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. No dependence is to be placed on reports which represent the amount as above or below these extremes.

Some further claims remain to be settled. The question of payment of interest on the sums awarded, which has not yet been approached, will be considered in Tuesday's sitting.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A brilliant banquet was given, yesterday evening, in honor of Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, by Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister. Admiral Alden went to Dresden to-day, but will return to witness the festivities attending the meeting of the Empress.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French authorities are returning all Carlists found in the southern departments suspected of complicity in the plot for an insurrection against the Spanish Government.

Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Arrived—The Atlantic, City of Brooklyn, Nile, Hanover, Rhein, Ohio, and Trinicaria from America.

IOWA.

A Man Run Over and Killed—Rain.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 27.—About midnight last night, a man by the name of John Broady, a railroad employe, was killed here, being run over by a freight train as it was backing on a side-track. He was, doubtless, under the influence of liquor, and, on his way home, laid down, in his stupor, on the track. He leaves a wife and four children.

A hard rain fell this morning.

Colonel John Scott, President of the State Agricultural Society, is here, inspecting the State Fair grounds.

Impeached.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Water Commissioners Henry H. Martin, Erastus Corning, Visscher Tenick, and James Kidd, have been impeached by the Common Council, on charges of having negligently and wilfully permitted the waters of Sand Creek and Tivoli Lake to become the receptacle of the drainage and filth of cattle yards, hog pens, privies of dwellings, and other buildings; negligently and wilfully omitted and neglected to supply the City of Albany with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water; negligently and wilfully permitting the waters of Tivoli Lake to run to waste, and be diverted from their use of supplying the City of Albany with water. A Committee was appointed to try the Commissioners on the charges.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—7 p. m.—Northerly to northeast winds and generally clear weather will prevail Wednesday over New England and the Middle States generally; clear weather over the Southern States east of the Mississippi; easterly to southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness, and probably areas of rain for the northwest, and gradually extending east over the Upper Lake region and toward the Lower Ohio Valley during Wednesday.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best at $6.00@6.50; stockers, $3.00@4.00; prospect slow.

Sheep—Market unchanged; demand for best at $5.00@5.75; medium, $5.00@5.25; common, $4.00@4.50; prospects fair.

Hogs—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $6.50@6.60; York, $4.60@4.80; prospects fair.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Superintendent Washburn's Intentions.

Superintendent Washburn positively declines to give any information to the numerous representatives of gamblers and other disreputable characters, who daily seek to interview him regarding his intentions concerning their business. It may be of benefit to those social Pariahs to know, however, that the Chief of Police will proceed against them just so far as the laws and ordinances of the city will support him in going. All grades of criminals, both male and female, will meet with that punishment which their offences deserve, and no legal means will be left untried to establish peace within the limits of the city. The work of exterminating gamblers, prostitutes, burglars, thieves, corner loafers, keepers of low dives, and other uncomfortable characters, is likely to commence at any moment. The Chief will undoubtedly receive the moral support of the better part of the community.

An Historical Infant.

Horace Philip Sheridan Goodrich, who was born in Chicago at the time of the great fire, was baptized on the 10th inst. at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Goodrich, in Wyoming, Iowa. This historic infant first saw light when the sky was reddened with the glare of the burning city, and when the home of his parents was adding its feeble blaze to the general conflagration. The mother received prompt medical aid from Dr. Horace Gillett, and was kindly cared for by Lieutenant General Sheridan. The attention of those gentlemen will ever be held in grateful remembrance by her, and it is to commemorate it, and remind the future man of the gratitude he owes his protectors, that the name Horace Philip Sheridan was chosen for him. It is the hope of the parents that the boy, if he lives, will prove as useful to society as those after whom he is named.

The Winnetka Murder.

The person who committed the frightful murder at Winnetka, on Sunday, of which a full account was given in THE TRIBUNE, yesterday morning, is still unknown. The residents of that pleasant suburb are as much in the dark concerning the perpetrator of the bloody deed as if they had not known the victim and his acquaintances for years. Two of the best detectives in the employ of the Police Department have been detailed to inquire into the mystery, and it is expected that, with the aid of the Coroner and County Physician, they will find some clue which will lead to the detection of the criminal.

Everything.

The Dexter Park trotting meeting commences this afternoon.

—Gangs of laborers are at work night and day relaying the State street car track with new iron.

—The Halsted Street Methodist Sunday School will hold its annual picnic at Downer's Grove to-morrow. The train will leave the Union Depot, foot of Lake street, at 9:15 a. m., stopping at the usual places. Tickets for the round trip, fifty cents.

—The alarm of fire from Box 262, at about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the frame cottage No. 166 Washington avenue, which was extinguished before any material damage had been done. It was caused by the upsetting of a lighted kerosene lamp.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Harrow, at No. 181 Division street. Deceased was 5 years of age. On Sunday, he was thrown from a wagon, owing to a collision with a freight car, at the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, receiving injuries from which he died yesterday. Verdict, accidental death.

—Samuel Buchanan, a sub-contractor and plasterer employed under Mr. Thomas E. Courtney, procured a check for $1,500 from the latter on Monday, and left the city with his wife and three children. The Chief of Police has been informed of the matter, and telegrams have been sent all over the country, giving a description of the fugitives. It is supposed that they have gone to Canada.

—The public schools of the city will open on Monday next, Sept. 2. The Principals will be at their respective school buildings on Saturday of this week, Aug. 31, from 10 a. m. to 12 m., to receive applications for seats from new pupils, and also from those pupils who were not members of the school at the close of the last school year, June 28, 1872. No pupils will be received into any of the public schools after Saturday next till Monday, Sept. 9, except those who were members at the close of the last term.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Young, optician, under the Sherman House: At 7:30 a. m., 71; 8 a. m., 71; 8:30 a. m., 73; 9 a. m., 73; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 82; 10:30 a. m., 81; 11 a. m., 79; 11:30 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 12:30 p. m., 78; 1 p. m., 77; 1:30 p. m., 78; 2 p. m., 77; 2:30 p. m., 77; 3 p. m., 77; 3:30 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 76; 4:30 p. m., 75; 5 p. m., 75; 5:30 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 71—in the shade.

—Budd Doble and party are at the Grand Central Hotel. Among the prominent arrivals are H. J. Gilmore, Eaton, Ohio; John H. James, Urbana, Ohio; John Lawrie, Philadelphia; J. F. Wood, Columbus, Ohio; F. H. Pope, Cairo, Ill.; G. Edmunds, Jr., Senora, Ill.; Wm. J. Robertson, St. Paul; Samuel P. Allen, Boston, Mass.; Wr. M. Nelson, D. Poole, San Francisco; Mrs. L. E. Greenmar, Australia; J. O. Barnes, New York; J. L. Kirkland, Baltimore; J. L. Ordway and family, Newton, Mass.; George H. Hunt, St. Albans, Vt.

—Among the arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday were the following: J. F. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.; D. J. Dockey, Mich.; A. B. Cram, New York; E. B. Cram, Newark, N. J.; Miss McAlpin, Rochester, N. Y.; T. D. Moley, U. S. A.; F. M. Martin, New York; W. F. Barker and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Wilson, Baltimore; Chas. C. Bell, New York; J. K. F. Barnanche, Richmond, Va.; V. Garber and wife, St. Louis; F. Frewley, Cleveland, O.; P. J. Pierson and wife, Indianapolis; J. Gandis and wife, Mrs. Beswick, Brookville, Ind.; E. H. Sargent, Columbus, O.

—Peter Speangar, an aged German farmer residing in the town of Palos, died of hydrophobia on Saturday. Some time during last May he was bitten by a rabid dog, and immediately repaired to the town of Bremen, where there is a "mad stone," which is said to possess wonderful curative properties. Speangar applied the stone to the wound, and experienced instantaneous relief. He paid no further attention to his mishap until last week, when the terrible symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance. The disease became worse gradually, and reached the fatal point on Saturday forenoon, when the unfortunate man died in a convulsive fit.

SOUTHWESTERN AVENUE.

Meeting of Property-Owners Interested in Its Improvement—They Are Bound to Put the Thing Through.

The property-holders on Southwestern avenue held a large meeting last evening on the corner of Southwestern avenue and Harrison streets, to consider measures for the improvement of that important thoroughfare. Mr. William Peters acted as Chairman, and Mr. Edwin A. Rice as Secretary.

Mr. Peters said they had come together to discuss what action was best to be taken for the improvement of the avenue, which was one of the most important in the city, leading to Riverside, Haas' Park, Silverleaf Grove, and other places. Several meetings had been held lately, and almost everybody was in favor of the improvement.

Captain George Miller said that he was largely interested in the improvement of the street, and would do his best to carry out the project. He severely criticised Mr. Walker for opposing the improvements.

Messrs. Crawford, Hartwell, Baumhart, and several others spoke in favor of paying the assessment.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to consult with the Board of Public Works reported that the gentlemen composing the Board had promised to do all in their power, provided the property-holders were willing to pay assessments.

A Committee was appointed to confer with property holders and induce them to pay the assessment on or before Monday.

A motion was made and carried, that a Committee be appointed to find out the amount of assessments against parties in the room.

Messrs. Miller and Horn thoroughly canvassed the room, and reported the amount to be $6,000.

The Chairman stated that the amount already paid, and the amount to be paid by Monday, would be more than half of the total assessment, and enough to begin the improvement at once.

On motion it was decided to call another meeting for Saturday next, at the same place, to make necessary arrangements.

A vote of thanks was given to THE TRIBUNE and other papers, for taking an interest in the movement, and sending reporters.

On motion Messrs. Hartwell and Miller were appointed to visit the Collector's office next Saturday, and report the amount already paid in.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Meeting of Liberal Republicans Last Evening—Partial Organization of a Greeley Campaign Club.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held last night at G. Rammelsmeyer's, No. 211 North Clark street, the object being the formation of a Greeley, Brown and Koerner Club. Dr. Shields called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. M. Paulsen as temporary Chairman and W. C. McClure as temporary Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was called, and announced everything ready for business.

Dr. Shields then moved that a Committee of Nine be appointed for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the Club, and to report at a meeting of citizens, to be held at the same place, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the following: Dr. Shields, M. White, G. Rammelsmeyer, Edward Keho, William Divine, M. Casey, Dr. Leo, A. Bear, and E. Culvin.

Collector J. B. Walsh was then called upon, and spoke at length against General Grant and his corrupt administration.

Mr. Charles J. Sundell was the next speaker. As a Scandinavian he felt proud to attend a Liberal Republican meeting, and announce himself as a supporter of Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. He assured the meeting that his countrymen were with them, and would work hard for the success of the ticket. The Administration was corrupt, and the administration of affairs in the South was tyrannical and unjust.

W. C. McClure, M. Casey, James Lyman, and others, addressed the meeting at length, after which the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening.

RECKLESS STAGE DRIVERS.

The Board of Police Ordered by the Mayor to Stop Omnibus Racing on Wabash Avenue—How the Reckless Jehus Ought to be Treated.

Every one who drives a buggy or travels afoot in the streets of Chicago will be grateful to Mayor Medill for the following communication to the Board of Police yesterday morning, and all will earnestly hope to see the suggestion rigidly carried out:

President Board of Police: Complaints are continually made before me in regard to omnibus racing on Wabash avenue, of collisions, damage inflicted on private conveyances, and danger to persons and property. I very much desire that your Board should establish some definite rules respecting the running of 'buses on that and other streets. I would suggest the following: 1. Forbid racing, and direct arrests for every violation. 2. Forbid running two 'buses abreast. 3. Order the 'buses to keep on their proper side of the street, viz., on the right hand, as the law directs, and prohibit crossing from one side to the other to pick up passengers, which practice leads to collisions and endangers and annoys people. Respectfully yours,

J. MEDILL.

The Board deferred action on the communication until the next regular meeting, when it is to be hoped that orders corresponding with the Mayor's suggestion will be issued. Lives and limbs have been endangered long enough. But there is another thing which should be included in the crusade against the 'bus nuisance. Scarcely a day passes but witnesses the demolition or damage of one or more light vehicles by the stages. The Board of Police should direct the officers in charge of crowded crossings to arrest the drivers of the stages for each and every act of recklessness, no matter whether it results in serious damage or not. Haul the guilty Jehus from their seats, lock them up in the station-house over night, fine them next morning, and then see if some of them don't awake to a sense of the importance of a little more care. The evil is a great one, and should be grasped with a firm hand.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

A GAME FOR PINKHAM'S BENEFIT

was played yesterday afternoon at Green's Garden, the gate receipts reaching nearly $100. The Actives played a strong picked nine with Atwater for pitcher, Myers, of the Libertys, catcher, and one of the best in the city, Duffy, of the Actives, Taylor and Bredburgh, of the Athletics, and Tanner, Finch, Dunn, and Lawler, from other clubs. It was a strong team, and gave the Actives plenty of work to keep ahead. Below is

THE SCORE.

ACTIVE.	O.	R.	B.	T.	PICKED NINE.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Hodes, s. s.	3	3	2	6	Tanner, c. f.	3	2	2	3
Brannock, 2 b.	3	4	3	4	Myers, c.	3	1	1	1
W. Foley, c.	2	4	1	1	Bredburgh, 2 b.	3	0	0	0
T. Foley, 3 b.	4	2	3	6	Taylor, l. f.	4	1	1	1
Edwards, c. f.	3	2	3	4	Duffy, s. s.	3	2	1	2
Sager, l. f.	3	3	3	4	Atwater, p.	3	2	2	3
Lapham, 1 b.	3	3	0	0	Finch, 1. f.	4	1	1	1
Dean, r. f.	2	2	2	2	Dunn, 3 b.	3	1	1	1
Sawyer, p.	4	2	1	1	Lawler, 1 b.	3	2	1	1
Total	24	23	17	26	Total	27	14	12	14

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Actives	3	7	0	5	0	5	0	3	—	23
Picked Nine	1	0	3	1	6	0	3	0	0	14

LOCAL NOTES.

The Actives play the Stars, of Ottumwa, to-morrow afternoon, at Green's Garden. The Independents defeated a valiant picked nine by a score of 20 to 4, yesterday. A game will be played on Saturday between the Independents and Eckfords.

GAME AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Lord Baltimores this afternoon defeated the reorganized Eckfords, of Brooklyn, by a score of 14 to 8. The Baltimores won by terrific batting. The fielding of the Eckfords was superb.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK RACES.

Pools were sold last evening on the races this afternoon at Dexter Park, the first day of the summer meeting. Major C. W. Barker did the selling at the Sherman House, where the sales were brisk, though not for large amounts, and at the Briggs House Messrs. Fox and Adams kept the box. The preferences in the pools were almost precisely those indicated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. In the three-minute class John H was the favorite at the rate of $100 against $80 for Edgar and $120 for the field. In the 2:24 race Flora Belle brought in one pool $205, Pilot Temple $85 as second choice, and the field $80; but the general average of money was placed on Flora Belle even against the field. In the running race Lady Fairfield was estimated at $40, Jim Conner readily brought $30, and the field $40. Three o'clock is the time announced for the races to begin, and precisely at the hour the horses will be called up.

Closing the Washington Street Tunnel.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In utter disregard of the convenience, and, at this time, one might properly say, the necessities, of the residents of the West Side, the Washington Street Tunnel has been closed for the last thirty-six consecutive hours, in order to accomplish the repair of a few small patches of the pavement in one portion of the Tunnel.

This work might with perfect ease have been done in two or three nights, between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Much as the Board of Public Works have on hand, and much as we may be disposed to exercise charity for ordinary shortcomings, this matter of closing the Tunnels, except in cases of the most urgent need, is one which the people ought not to submit to, and which our authorities should at once stop.

R. W. H.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

GAMBLING AT GERMAN SPAS.

BY H. A. DODGE, IN THE GOLDEN AGE.

At Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, and another equally fashionable watering-place on the banks of the river Lahn, the Government farms out, or did so four years ago, and had done so for many years, the gambling tables to three brothers. It is for the interest of this firm of brothers to keep these legalized gambling operations respectable. Russian Nobles, and Polish Counts, French *Noblesse*, and English Dukes, German Jurists, and Spanish Cavaliers, may thus frequent the *rouge et noir* apartments amid a constantly shifting company of spectators without damage to their rank. The lights burn brightly overhead. The utmost decorum and punctilious ceremony obtain. The veteran *croupier* who, with impassive face, shuffles the cards, politely saying, as he prepares to show their black or red faces, *Faites le jeu, Messieurs*, speaks in the low tones of a well-bred gentleman. There are other rooms where the company is less select, and where common *roués* and sharpers stake silver on the chances. Here nothing is current but gold. A pile of Napoleons lies by the side of each player. Old gentlemen with ruby faces, beautiful women in full dress, with small, gloved hands and rounded arms, men of mark, known throughout Europe as statesmen or soldiers, army officers on leave, noblemen travelling the usual "Swiss round," and aspiring sons of American millionaires, seat themselves with ceremonious etiquette around the table. There is nothing to offend good taste. Losses or gains are alike indifferent. French only is spoken. Persons withdraw or enter without remark. One might suppose the whole affair to be a tea-table gathering of neighbors.

But to a close observer there is apparent a great deal below this superficial calmness. A new comer enters; by degrees his careless air becomes fixed, the gaze darkens, the eye sharpens, the whole attention is engrossed. There is the hesitating deposit, the satisfactory return, the braver second risk, the greater success, and then, step by step, now a great gain, now a trivial loss, until, borne on to conquest or to ruin by the torrent of excitement, the victim plunges heart, life, and soul into the play. It may be a man who takes his seat at once. It may be a lady, timid, standing behind the players, and suddenly handing her sovereigns to a friend at the table, until, fixed by the alternations of loss and gain, she pushes to the front and takes her seat with the rest. Once yielded to, this overmastering passion for chance—will the psychologists please tell us why?—sweeps down all barriers of morality.

It is not of this phenomenon, so often described, so haltingly explained, that I began to write. The thing as it is exists. Analyze it who may! It is rather of a phase in the history of German Spa gambling that occurred four years that I have a word to say.

There came there when the chief of the three brothers was in Paris, and the reins of government were in the hands of his younger brother, a company of adventurers from Belgium, with a capital of 800,000 francs, and an infallible system for playing *rouge et noir*, who boldly challenged the bank of Lenoir, and sat down before his *croupiers* and defied them. They called themselves in their pride the *Contrebanquistes*. They had their captains and punters, even as Lenoir had his, and their *rouleaux* of Napoleons; they had their contrebanquist seal; and they began to play.

Of course the great contestants overshadowed all smaller players. Rumors of the Belgian money and skill that were to break down the great house of Lenoir drew crowds of the curious to the spacious apartment. All minor punters and gamblers ceased their peddling play, and looked on in silence. The contrebanquists seated themselves opposite to the Lenoirists. It was to be the great battle between chance and money on one side, and chance and money on the other side. Rouleaux of gold were heaped up on the tables; packages of bank notes were piled by themselves; the gentlemen on both sides passed polite salutations across the green cloth, and the game commenced, war for war, till one or other should be utterly vanquished.

It happened, as we have said, that the senior Lenoir was then in Paris. The younger brother, though he showed no signs of quailing, and met the foe manfully, became nevertheless uneasy. He had not been used to so high play. Luck was against him. The stakes were continually increased by the Contrebanque, and he telegraphed his brother for instructions.

What the head of the great gambling house replied, we onlookers of course did not know. But there was no end of talk about kegs of bullion and portfolios of banknotes which the senior was sending daily from Paris to the Spa as re-enforcements for his brother to continue the campaign without showing the white feather. But the losses of the bank were fearful. The tactics of the Contrebanquists were irresistible. They marched on terrible as a Macedonian phalanx. Tuesday the bank lost twenty-eight thousand florins, Wednesday thirty-six thousand, and Thursday forty-one thousand. There were, of course, temporary recoveries. Young Lenoir would sometimes win so many times that grave old men would shake their heads and say that the luck had turned. But the close of each day told another story. The balance of losses and gains was uninterruptedly increasing in amount against the bank. Despatches in cipher were continually arriving from Paris. Kegs of specie, bearing on their heads the enigmatical seal of the Bank of France, kept on arriving. Well known packages, half covered with red sealing wax, were frequently delivered by express messengers at the door.

At last came Friday—"black Friday" young Lenoir called it—when the bank lost sixty-eight thousand florins. The onlookers said it was a Waterloo defeat for the old house. As rouleau after rouleau was being swept from the table by the Belgians, however, the senior brother suddenly arrived. It was like Napoleon I. joining the grand army. Not that it changed the luck. The daily combats continued on Saturday, and on the afternoon and evening, as is customary, of Sunday, but still, though the Emperor was with the eagles, he did not bring success. The Contrebanquists still went on victorious. Like Polyphemus, however, who took only one of his prisoners out of the cave at a time, and ate them off at leisure, so these Belgian gamblers contented themselves with winning so much before dinner and so much before supper say twenty thousand florins for each meal, and then going to their pleasures.

On Monday, when they had won their allotted sum at evening, and were about to leave the tables they had swept so often, one of the leaders, flushed with success and love of gold said:

"Not yet! Let us win ten thousand florins more!" so they stopped, and set the bank yet ten thousand florins. Pride made them confident. It made them blind too. I remember the picture—their eagerness; the Lenoir croupier's pretended indifference; the younger brother's position near by, where he could supply the gold; the crowd of ladies and gentlemen; the hush when the cards were shuffled, and the hush when they were shown; and above all, the middle-aged, square-shouldered, imperturbable man, whose elbow rested on a sideboard, and who, chatting with those who stood around him, seemed less interested in the fearful contest than any person in the room—Lenoir, Senior.

For nearly two hours the resumed play went on, staking heavily, with the pride of nine days' success, the Contrebanquists lost. Doubling their stakes they lost again. Maddened by this turn of the game, though not a frown was seen on the face of their leader, nor a whispered oath heard, they doubled their stakes a third time, and a third time lost. The interest in the play now became intense. Not a spectator turned his eyes from the table. Beyond a low murmur of regret or satisfaction as *le rouge* or *le noir* turned up on the cards, or an escape of pent-up breath as winnings were swept into the till, there was the stillness of death among the crowd. Not once had the cards been favorable to the Belgians during the resumed game. Four, five, six, seven stakes had now been won by the bank—stakes enormous in amount—when the Belgian leader, as if disposed to woo back fortune by audacity, and placed all his remaining resources on a single card. The amount was ninety-one thousand florins. It was lost. The Contrebanque was ruined. Such a cheer as went up from the crowd assembled in the gardens, when it became known that the bank had triumphed, is rarely heard at Baden-Baden. People rushed into each other's arms; and men, women, and children cried and kissed one another. Old *croupiers* who never feel, never tremble, never care whether black wins or red loses, never are shocked, never have sympathies, took snuff from each other's boxes and laughed for joy. And Lenoir, the undaunted—reminding one of Mephistopheles, or of Milton's Satan, as he stood apparently inattentive during the last desperate stake—the invincible Lenoir, Senior, who, without heart or soul, human sympathy or moral principle, by cool sagacity merely, nothing else, commanded admiration even from those who detested his calling, wiped the drops of perspiration from his forehead as he turned the key of the iron safe upon the last rouleau and bank note of the Belgian Contrebanque.

Sewage as a Cement.

The *Builder* states that a process for the manufacture of an excellent hydraulic cement from sewage is to be seen in operation at Ealing, about five miles from London. A mixture of eight parts of lime and one of clay is thrown into the sewer and allowed to run down the sewerage about half a mile. The Sewer then delivers its contents into a long tank in which the solid matter deposits, and the water passes out free from odor and almost colorless. The deposited mud is taken from the tank and dried; it is then passed through a pugging mill and brick machine. The bricks thus formed are finally calcined in a kiln, and the result is an hydraulic cement equal to any Portland cement in the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Museum now possesses 920 specimens of serpents, represented by 5,500 examples.

—Newport has been more largely patronized by foreign diplomats this season than any other watering-place in the country.

—The Nebraskans want the National Capitol moved to Fort Kearney. For a young people, their modesty is remarkably vigorous.

—It is expected that the most elegant entertainments that Washington society will witness next winter will be given at the French Legation.

—The city authorities of Worcester, Mass., are going to import from Europe $2,500 worth of plaster casts for the use of drawing classes in their public schools.

—It is now claimed that the architect of the great "Chinese wall" was a woman; but a woman wouldn't do anything to keep men out in that way.

—It is said that Rufus D. Connelly, of Terre Haute, recently married his eleventh wife. In Massachusetts, where there are so many more women than men, such a man as Connelly would be a public blessing.

—The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River have been unusually successful this season. In the month of July there were taken 170,000 salmon, weighing, when dressed, 3,700,000 pounds. For the four salmon-catching months there were caught in the lower Columbia 372,000 fishes, weighing, when dressed, 5,300,000 pounds.

—A bitter hostility is said to exist between the Canadian French and the English and Scotch classes. Steadily all political offices are passing from the hands of the latter to the former. If in any case an English or Scotch official leaves his place in the Custom House, his successor is sure to be a Canadian Frenchman. The course of affairs in the province of Quebec is steadily setting toward the expulsion of everything not distinctly French or Catholic.

—The Chief of Police in San Francisco, in his annual report, just rendered, says: "Finding that the County Judge and the Police Judge-elect were disposed to give an effective construction to the laws prohibiting gambling, a series of criminal prosecutions were inaugurated, and, after paying about $10,000 fines, the gamblers abandoned the contest. There were about eighteen places where games of faro were carried on as a business when these prosecutions were commenced, and at the present time it can not be truly said that prohibited games are carried on as a business at a single place in this city."